The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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Wm. Rullkoetter
1902

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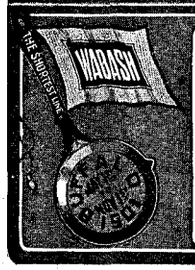

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N. H. Clement, Chief Judge, the City Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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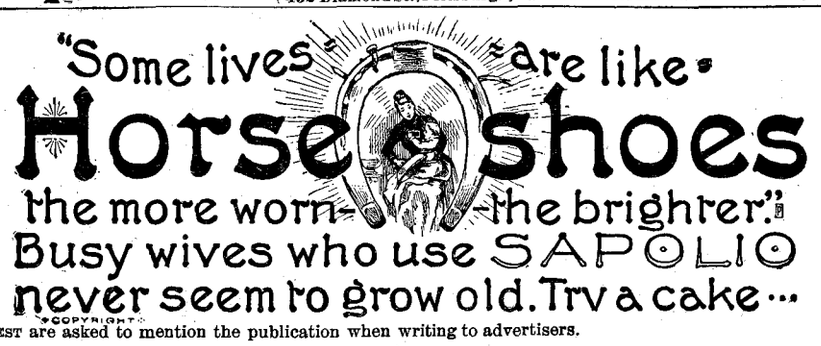
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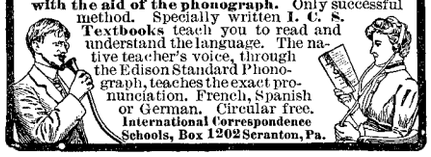

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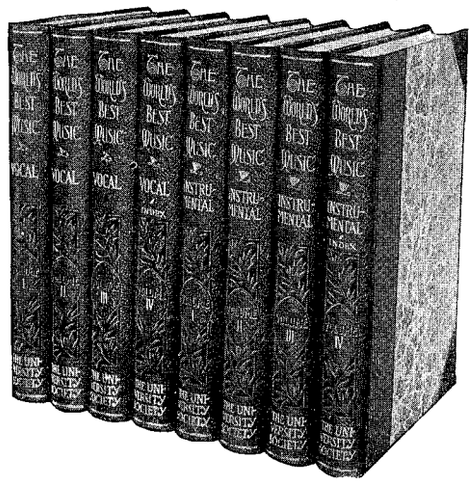

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE first effect of the announcement of President McKinley's relapse and of his death at 2:15 A.M. Saturday, September 14, was one of pained surprise. The bulletins from the sick-room had been for a number of days so hopeful that many members of the Cabinet had left Buffalo, Vice-President Roosevelt had gone on a camping tour in the Adirondacks, Senator Hanna had returned to Cleveland, and even Dr. McBurney, one of the attending physicians, had returned to New York City. The discussion caused by the unexpected and fatal result has not been entirely ended by the autopsy, tho the report of the latter seems to have checked the disposition to assign the immediate cause of the relapse to a mistake in the course of treatment. The report of the autopsy, signed by fourteen physicians, including all who were in attendance during the last few days excepting Dr. Charles McBurney, and, in addition, Drs. H. D. Gaylord, Herman G. Matzinger, Charles M. Stockton, Edward G. Janeway, W. W. Johnson, W. P. Kendall, Charles Cary, E. D. Munson, and Hermanus L. Baer, was as follows:

"The bullet which struck over the breast-bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous. After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found. There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature, and death resulted from the gangrene, which affected the stomach around the bullet wounds, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound."

The statement that death was, under these circumstances, inevitable is, so far as we have noted, disputed by no one; but there is still, in the lay journals, a tendency to criticize the physicians for a mistake in diagnosing the President's condition day after day. Thus *The World* (New York, September 15) says editorially:

"It is noteworthy that in the operation when the abdomen was opened no discovery was made of the serious injuries to the pancreas and kidney. But we must endeavor to judge this from the standpoint of the surgeons at the moment, for they presumably reasoned that they had upon their hands a desperate case; that there was probably little hope; that they would do what was absolutely necessary so far as they could see it, and would not add to the danger by endeavoring to do too much."

The Sun (New York, September 16) says:

"That the surgeons were over-sanguine, there can be no doubt; and they looked upon the case more from a surgical than from a

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

medical point of view; but the necropsy shows that the most skilful medical diagnostician or therapeutist could not, by his advice, have changed the progress or the result of the conditions following the injury."

Dr. Wasdin, of the Marine Hospital, and one of the physicians in constant attendance, is quoted as saying: "These different areas [of gangrene all along the path of the bullet] were due to the same influence, acting about the same time. All these conditions lead me to believe that there has been an influence exerted by the passing bullet through the tissues entirely dissimilar to that influence exerted by an ordinary missile." This has been assumed to mean that the bullet was probably poisoned, and it is expected that to settle this point a careful examination will be

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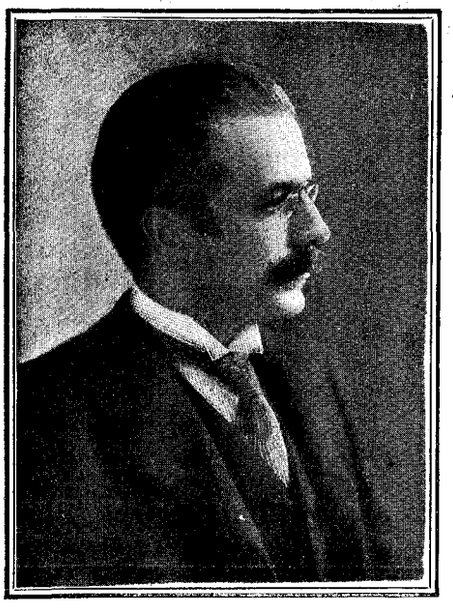
made of the bullets that remained in the revolver of the assassin, and, as well, of "cultures" taken from the gangrened tissues during the autopsy, the development of which may indicate the nature of the poison which brought on the gangrene.

The bearing of President McKinley immediately after the assault and during the days that followed, and, even more, the report of his bearing when he knew that he was face to face with death, have elicited but one note of admiration from all sections and from journals of all political classes. The following from *The Press* (New York) is a fair sample of all:

Photo. of Dr. McBurney by courtesy of A. R. Elliott Co.

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE ON THE LATE PRESIDENT.

"From the moment that his pale lips murmured 'Let no one hurt him' of the wretch whose bullet laid him low the revelation of the sweet serenity, the tender courage, the unperturbed martyr strain in William McKinley's nature has obscured all else in the things men have thought and said of him. We forget almost the passing of the trusted President, the valued statesman, the seemingly indispensable guide to the nation's feet through some of the steeps and mires visible along its path, in the contemplation of this rare compound of dying soldier and saint. Pious and impious among us realize the awe and wo of the witnesses of an apotheosis and ascension."



GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
President McKinley's Secretary.

The following is a chronological record of the late President's career, as given in the Philadelphia *Press:*

BOYHOOD DAYS.—1843, January 29—William McKinley, son of William and Nancy (Allison) McKinley, born at Niles, O., being the seventh of a family of nine children; 1852—The McKinley family removes to Poland, O., where William studies at Union Seminary until he is 17; 1860—Enters the junior class in Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. Later, teacher and postal clerk.

WAR RECORD.—1861, July 11—Enlisted as a private in Company E, of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; 1862, April 15—Promoted to commissary sergeant; 1862, September 23—Promoted to second lieutenant of Company D; 1863, February 7—Promoted to first lieutenant of Company E; 1864, July 25—Promoted to captain of Company G; 1865—Detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Division, First Army Corps, on the staff of General Carroll; 1865, March 13—Breveted major; mustered out of service July 26, 1865.

AFTER THE WAR.—1867—Admitted to the bar at Warren, O., March, but begins the practice of law in Canton, and makes that place his home; 1869—Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark County on the Republican ticket, altho the county had usually been Democratic; 1871, January 25—Married Miss Ida Saxton, of Canton. (Two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley—Katie in 1871 and Ida in 1873—are both lost in early childhood.)

IN CONGRESS.—1876—Elected member of the House of Representatives by 3,300 majority; 1878—Reelected to Congress by 1,234 majority, his district in Ohio having been gerrymandered

MRS. McKINLEY.

to his disadvantage by a Democratic legislature; 1880—Reelected to Congress by 3,571 majority. Appointed a member of the ways and means committee, to succeed President-elect Garfield; 1882—The Republicans suffer reverses throughout the country in the congressional elections, and McKinley is reelected by a majority of only 3; 1884—Prominent in opposition to the proposed "Mor-

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rison tariff" in Congress, and reelected to Congress by a majority of 2,000, altho his district had again been gerrymandered against him; 1886—Reelected to Congress by a majority of 2,550; 1888—Leads the minority opposition in Congress against the "Mills tariff bill," and elected to Congress for the seventh successive time, receiving a majority of 4,100 votes; 1890—Upon the death of William D. Kelley, in January, McKinley becomes chairman of the ways and means committee and leader of his party in the House. He introduces a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," known as the "customs administration bill." He also introduces a general tariff bill. The bill becomes a law October 6. Defeated for Congress as result of gerrymander and Democratic reaction.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT.—1891, November 3—Elected governor of Ohio by a plurality of 21,511, polling the largest vote that had ever been cast for governor in Ohio; 1893—Unanimously renominated for governor of Ohio, and reelected by a plurality of 80,995, this majority being the greatest ever recorded, with a single exception during the Civil War, for any candidate in the history of the State; 1896, November 3—Receives a popular vote in the Presidential election of 7,104,799, a plurality of 601,854 over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. In the Electoral College, later, McKinley receives 271 votes against 176 for Bryan; 1897-1900—Tariff legislation, currency measures passed, war with Spain, and 1900, November 6, in the Presidential election, William McKinley carries twenty-eight States, which have an aggregate of 292 votes in the Electoral College, his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan, carrying seventeen States, having 155 electoral votes; popular plurality, 7,206,677.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

WHAT is called "the shortest inaugural in our history" was the following statement made by the new President, Theodore Roosevelt, on taking the oath of office in Buffalo last Saturday. He said:

"I shall take the oath at once in response to your request; and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity of our beloved country."

By the Republican press this statement is accepted with unalloyed satisfaction. By the Democratic and Independent press also it is approved as a course made obligatory by the verdict of the people in the latest Presidential election. It is recalled, however, by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and other journals that Tyler's accession upon the death of Harrison, Fillmore's accession upon the death of Taylor, and Johnson's accession upon the death of Lincoln meant a more or less serious change of policy and a conflict in the ruling party. Arthur's accession upon the death of Garfield, while it involved no marked change of policy, meant a change of factions in control of the White House. But there seems to be little fear that President Roosevelt's accession will mean any conscious attempt on his part to change either the polity of the Government or the ruling force in the Republican Party. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says on this point:

"There will be no change or jar in the present case. . . . On all the great issues of the day President Roosevelt is in absolute harmony with the masses of his party, who comprise a vast majority of the people of the United States. The policy which was pursued by the Administration of Mr. McKinley has met his unqualified favor. There was the utmost friendliness, social and political, between him and the late President. He is a champion of the gold standard and a resolute and intelligent advocate of the expansion policy. On the Monroe doctrine he is in line with the best political thought of the country, as shown by his speeches recently. He is with his party on the necessity of the regulation, by the national government, of the operations of the great combines and corporations."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "the velocity of Administration" will be greater under President Roosevelt than it has been under almost any preceding President. "He has genius," it observes; "for better or worse, genius can be written against none of our Presidents but Jefferson and Lincoln." A genius in such an office is therefore an experiment, but *The Eagle* is not afraid of the experiment. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks: "There has never been a time in our history when the views and intentions of the Government at Washington were of such vital interest and importance to the world at large. . . . To ourselves and to all the nations the solemn assurance that he firmly intends to direct them for peace, prosperity, and honor is profoundly comforting." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says that nothing could be more satisfactory than the President's words, "particularly if the words of the incoming Executive referred to the later policy of his lamented predecessor, whose outlook had become broadened by experience and inspired by a spirit more cosmopolitan than that which had characterized the putative author of the McKinley bill." Discussion of the new President's personal qualities and of his public career hitherto forms a large part of the comment called forth by the situation. We condense from a biographical sketch of that career in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City (28 East 20th Street), October 27, 1858, of a family eight generations of which have lived in the same city, and of mixed Dutch, Scotch, Irish, and French Huguenot ancestry. He was born in prosperity, but not to a life of idleness. He was a sickly, delicate boy, and was reared with some difficulty, but by the time he entered Harvard he was able to take part in all kinds of sports, and was graduated in 1880 sound in mind and body. On leaving college he began the study of law, taking, meanwhile, an active interest in politics. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the Assembly and was three times reelected, serving in the legislatures of 1883, 1884, and 1885. From the first, he manifested the activity and energy which throughout his public career have been his most prominent characteristics. He was among the most uncompromising opponents of all kinds of unclean and dishonest jobs. After his second election he was the leader of the Republican minority, and was his party's candidate for Speaker. This was rapid advancement for a young man of twenty-five. As a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1880, he contested, in his State delegation, every point with Senator Conkling in the latter's attempt to secure a third-term nomination for Grant. He was a candidate for Mayor of New York in 1886, and in the triangular fight between himself, Abram S. Hewitt, and Henry George he was defeated. He was appointed by President Harrison Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission, a position which he held until the 1st of May, 1895, discharging the duties of it with a degree of ability and independence which gave him a high position in the confidence and esteem of the public. So clearly did he establish his fitness for the position that Mr. Cleveland, on returning to the White House for his second term, continued him in office, but he ultimately resigned in order to become Police Commissioner in Mayor Strong's administration.

The rank and file of the police soon learned that they were never safe from the inquisitorial eye of their chief, who was likely to appear at unheard-of hours of the night or morning in the most unfrequented districts of the city. In all directions reform was worked. The vile police lodging-houses were abolished, the sanitary conditions of the police stations themselves were improved, the detective bureau was reorganized from top to bottom, and innumerable abuses against peddlers and other unfortunates of the streets were corrected.

He was appointed April 7, 1897, by President McKinley, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. There were already unmistakable signs of the possibility of a conflict with Spain, and he began to prepare for it. He pushed the repairs on all ships, he visited all the naval stations, inspected all the reserves, acquainted himself fully with all the personnel, and paid especial attention to the development of marksmanship, insisting upon constant practice, and seeing to it that the supply of ammunition was ample for all purposes. The fine shooting done by the American

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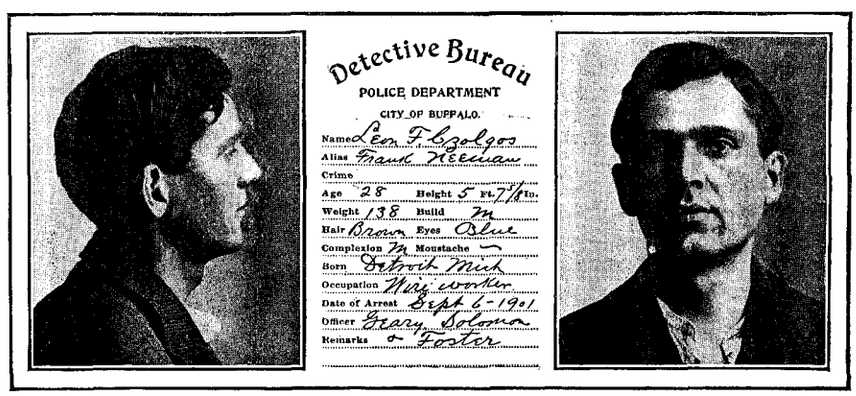
fleet at Santiago and Manila has been attributed in no small degree to his foresight.

His organization of the Rough Riders, his war record, his return home after the war, his election as governor of New York State, and his election last year as Vice-President are fresh in the public mind.

Of this school of training through which the new President has passed the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"If any one should set about to devise a course of training designed to fit a man to be President, a course better adapted for the purpose could scarcely be thought of than the school of experience through which President Roosevelt has passed with high credit. He has been a man of affairs and also a student of affairs, and his contributions to the history of his country are useful and instructive. He thus comes to his high office as a man who has knowledge and experience. He has written history and has helped to make history, and his sterling honesty, exalted patriotism, admirable abilities, earnestness, and singleness of purpose seem to justify the high hopes held by his fellow countrymen, of all shades of opinion, that President Roosevelt's Administration will receive the approbation of the whole country, and enroll his name with the strong, serious statesmen who deserve the gratitude of the nation."

The Journal of Commerce (Fin., New York) observes that "if it be admitted that the President is of a combative disposition, it must also be fully recognized that for twenty years, the whole period of his public life, he has combated only the national enemy and the insidious foes of good government and political honor." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says: "He has filled alternately the rôles of political philosopher, statesman soldier, and statesman again, and his record has been in every instance as clean and perfect as that of any individual in our history." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) hopes for the best, but is not sure of its hopes:



THE OFEICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CZOLGOSZ.

Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.

"He is hardly a man who would have been deliberately chosen for the Presidency at this time. It is to be hoped that the dignity and the responsibility of the office will have a salutary influence upon his impulsive nature, as like responsibilities have been known to sober others in high station."

The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) also reveals some apprehension. It says:

"If there is any danger to which he is peculiarly subject it is that of thinking that he can avoid friction and trouble. For men of this type of mind are always prone to the temptation toward a political conservatism that is not natural to them. Mr. Roosevelt, for example, has been thought—falsely—by many people to be a rash and reckless man, and so one not to be trusted. In the reaction from this mistaken opinion about him, he may go too far in the effort to prove that he is a wise, prudent, and safe man. Something of this tendency was noted in his career as governor of New York. It may develop again—particularly if he bother himself greatly about the succession, four years hence. We do not believe that this will happen, but the possibility must be taken into account."

Nationality of the President's Assailant.—The nationality of Leon Czogolsz, the assassin of President McKinley, is still in dispute. Current reports have represented that he is of Polish blood, tho of American birth. A number of Polish societies and journals of this country have repudiated the idea of his Polish nationality, claiming that he is a Russian Hebrew. A commission has even been appointed by the Poles of this city to investigate his ancestry with the object of proving his non-Polish nationality. The *Dziennik Norodowy* (Chicago), one of the most representative of Polish-American newspapers, in an editorial severely condemning the attack on the President, declares that the name Czolgosz indicates a Hungarian or Slavonian rather than a Polish origin. A Polish gentleman well known in this city declares to a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST that Czolgosz and all his brothers and sisters received a non-Polish, that is, an American, education, that they do not speak Polish, but "spat on all things Polish" and called themselves Nieman and not Czolgosz.

CAN THE ANARCHIST BE SUPPRESSED?

THE President's death at the hands of an Anarchist assassin has given immediate importance to the doctrines of the Anarchists and the problem of how their deadly "propaganda by deed" may be suppressed. The following information regarding the Anarchist groups in this country is taken (and condensed) from an article in the New York *Evening Post*:

There are, broadly speaking, two schools of Anarchists—the Communists and the Individualists. Both groups insist upon the abolition of all authority or government, but differ as to their industrial program. The Anarchist-Communists advocate communization of all land and capital, and would establish community of goods, while the Individualist-Anarchists oppose the Communist idea. The majority of Anarchists believe that the social revolution that they advocate can only be brought about by force, but, on the other hand, there are many Anarchists who advocate peaceable methods of achieving their ends, and some, even, are "non-resistants." The recognized European leaders of Anarchist-Communism are such men as Peter Kropotkin, Elisée Reclus, and Enrico Malatesta. In this country John Most and Emma Goldman are the two most prominent. Benjamin R. Tucker, of New York, is the leading figure in the Individualist-Anarchist group.

The publications of the Anarchist-Communists in this country are *Free Society*, published in Chicago; *Freiheit*, John Most's paper, published in New York; and *Freie Arbeiter Stimme*, a Yiddish-German organ, of New York. Benjamin R. Tucker publishes in New York a monthly paper called *Liberty*, and Moses Harman prints in Chicago a weekly called *Lucifer*, which prints contributions from all schools of Anarchists, but is first and foremost an advocate of free love, maintaining that all economic and social questions are of secondary importance to the sex question.

Free Society, the recognized English Anarchist organ in this country, is published by a group of Anarchists, all of whom were imprisoned last week in Chicago. It defines itself as an "exponent of Anarchist-Communism, holding that equality of opportunity alone constitutes liberty, that in the absence of monopoly price and competition can not exist, and that Communism is an inevitable consequence." Many of the articles that it prints from week to week are of an almost academic nature, discussing the

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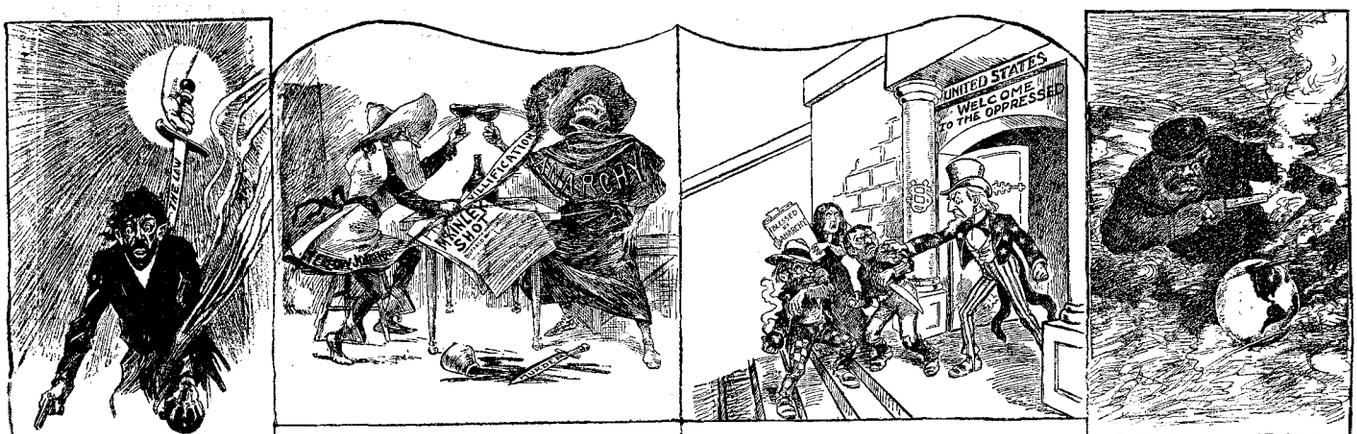

THE RED PERIL: ITS REMEDY.
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

COMRADES!
—*The Phildelphia Inquirer.*

UNCLE SAM: "Stay out! You are oppressors, not oppressed."
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

THE SCOURGE OF THE WORLD.
—*The Detroit Journal.*

ANARCHY IN CARTOON.

theory of Anarchism. It maintains, however, that Anarchism can be achieved only by a forcible uprising of the people, and it condones acts of assassination when directed against such men as the Premier of Spain, the King of Italy, and others who it claims have shown themselves to be "oppressors and tyrants."

The problem that the American newspapers are trying to solve is how to deal adequately with a sect "which embraces at once the most submissive non-resistants and the fiercest and most treacherous assassins." In the heat and indignation following the assault upon the President, many extreme suggestions were made. The New York *Herald* would have some "cruel and unusual punishment" inflicted on the Anarchist assassin. The Tacoma *Ledger* would make the avowed Anarchist "guilty of capital offense." "Admitted belief in Anarchy should mean loss of freedom to every person in this free country," says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. "This is one of the occasions," declares *The National Tribune* (Washington, D.C.), "when the aroused public vengeance should have full sway, unfettered by legal impediments, and any proclaimed Anarchist have no further grace than the time to take him to the nearest tree." The Topeka *Capital*, in more moderate vein, says:

"Congress should declare the attempt, whether successful or not, to take the life of the President or Vice-President to be high treason, punishable by death. The law should declare all writers and public speakers who advocate anarchy and assassination, accessory to such attempts; and all such literature, as well as public assemblies where such treasonable sentiments are encouraged, should be suppressed. Attendance on such meetings, and the printing and circulating of Anarchistic literature, should be punished by fine and imprisonment. Societies of Anarchy should be declared to be seditious and should be hunted down and stamped out.

"Such legislation, sustained if necessary by constitutional amendment, followed up by State laws and city ordinances, backed by universal public sentiment and rigidly enforced, will go far to extirpate Anarchy."

A suggestion that wins wide approval is one demanding stricter immigration laws. "Anarchist emigrants," says the Nashville *Banner*, "should be excluded from our shores, and those who have already found lodgment here should be deported." "It may not be possible under present laws to stop the Anarchists from entrance," adds the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "but they shuld not be admitted until after the most searching investigation, and means should be taken that they can readily be arrested if, after admission, they should at any time attempt to preach or practise their doctrine of murder and destruction." The Philadelphia *North American* addressed an inquiry to the members of both branches of Congress, asking whether they favored laws "forbidding the entrance into the United States of Anarchists," and an amendment to naturalization laws "making Anarchist principles a disqualification for citizenship." The answers received were practically all in the affirmative. Commissioner of Immigration Powderly thinks our immigration laws should be amended so as to require a certificate from the authorities of the town whence every immigrant comes, that he was not a member of any Anarchist society and was of general good character. The fatal objection, however, to all these plans is that they have only an indirect connection with the case under consideration, for, as the New York *Irish World* points out, Czolgosz was born and brought up in this country, and "no foreign-born man has ever attempted the life of a President of the United States."

Many papers lay stress on the fact that the President's life is subjected to undue risk, on account of the democratic nature of our Government. There must be "no more public handshaking," says the New York *Tribune*. The Denver *News* adds:

"When the spirit of the Anarchist is considered, it may be held certain that mere repressive legislation will not stay his hand. The most important regulations are those that will prevent American Presidents from exposing themselves as recklessly as they have to the knife or the bullet of the assassin. In the state of society, with hundreds of thousands of disappointed office-seekers, hundreds of whom believe that they had a God-given right to the positions they sought and that the man who refused them is their own and the enemy of God, with the teachings of Anarchy spreading, for a President to daily move as most American Presidents have even been boastful of doing, practically unguarded and unprotected, through crowds of thousands and tens of thousands, is foolhardy and a constant temptation to the bloody-minded desperado and the fate-guided believer in anarchy to slay him."

Several papers express the view that existing laws are sufficient to punish the Anarchist criminal. "Our laws reach all crimes; there is no need of borrowing from the barbarous code of Russia to amplify them," says the New York *Press*. The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds that "a sound and sane public opinion is a surer preventive of these crimes than any statutes." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"The truth is, the trouble lies beyond the reach of law. We may pile up enactments until our statute books can not be counted, we may burn Anarchists at the stake, or boil them in oil; but while men have murder in their hearts, they will shoot and stab. We may put a triple guard about our President, but they whose feet are swift to shed innocent blood will dodge all sentinels. The risk of assassination may be somewhat reduced by restricting the traditional freedom of approach to the Chief Magistrate, but it can not thus be eliminated. Our chief reliance in the future, as in the past, must be to allow wide freedom of speech, to beware of intensifying passion by unwise repression of mere talk, to oppose steadily every outbreak of the mob in North or South, to

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strengthen our common schools, to maintain a strong and just Government, and to teach every man that his rights and privileges are absolutely dependent on its preservation."

The charge is freely made that "yellow journalism" is one of the chief contributing causes to such tragedies as the recent assassination. The New York *Sun* declares that just such acts are precipitated by "the sort of feeling which a whole school of journalism, spawned of recent years, is ostentatiously working to kindle into passionate violence." The Hearst papers are in particular the object of attack. Says the Chicago *Journal:*

"What man now in office has not been assailed in terms too vile for repetition by the New York *Journal*, the Chicago *American*, and the San Francisco *Examiner?*

"These papers have vilified President McKinley in language so outrageous that billingsgate is respectful when compared with it.

"Day after day they have printed cartoons in which he is portrayed in the most despicable character and made food for the laughter of fools. . . . . .

"Is it strange, then, that in the public they have thus sought to educate and to sway, men are to be found who are capable of assassination—men who would consider it their duty to kill such a man as Hearst has taught them to believe McKinley is?"

To which the New York *Journal* replies:

"The actual truth of the matter is that before this disaster the criticisms by the press of both parties had been of the usual severity—but during this period of excitement it is the Democratic press that has been conservative and the Republican press that has been incendiary. . . . . .

"It has been left to a truly conservative paper, removed from immediate competition, to answer the incendiary Republican press. The New York *Staats-Zeitung* of September 10, 1901, says:

"'If the question must be discussed what causes and elements are working into the hands of anarchism, we do not hesitate a moment to denounce the New York *Sun* and its followers as the most dangerous of these elements. Their nauseating cynicism, their derision of all nobler sentiments, their support of all most corrupted elements, now on this side and now on the other, their continuous performance in vilifying workingmen on the one hand and their unlimited advocacy of capitalism, based on the principle of 'might is right,' on the other—these are methods of warfare which, allied to calumny, distortion of the truth, aye, even barefaced untruthfulness, breed hatred among the classes, act as irritants, and conjure up blind fury against their own pompous insolence. We are convinced that a single one of these contemptible articles on the problems of labor, as they are to be found frequently in the *Sun*, does more mischief than all the stuff, thus sharply criticised by the *Sun*, that other papers are emitting for the benefit of anarchism.'"

RADICAL COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

NOT the the least striking feature in connection with Czolgosz's deed is the indignant repudiation of his act by the Anarchists themselves. Prince Kropotkin, the intellectual leader of the Anarchists, in a London interview, characterizes Czolgosz as "a common murderer," and says he should be treated as such, while Enrico Malatesta, the best known of the Italian Anarchists, declares "there is no reason for such an act in a country like America." Mrs. Lucy Parsons, of Chicago, the widow of Albert R. Parsons, pronounces Czolgosz's action "the deed only of a lunatic," while even John Most says that "no Anarchists in this country want to kill McKinley. He is not a despot, and it is only against the despotic rulers of the Old World that men who are working for better social conditions have any enmity." It should be added, however, that Most has been arrested for printing in the issue of his paper preceding the attack upon the President a lurid and violent article lauding the killing of "despots." In the issue of *Freiheit* which appeared after Most's imprisonment, but before the President died, he says:

"The people far and wide have shown themselves, so far as we can convince ourselves, wholly indifferent. Only the press, church, and political priests have given vent to idiotic howls of anger. Whenever these prostitutes are seen their faces show cynical grins and doggish depravity. *O tempora, O mores!* These shootings occur all the time among cowboys—5,000 or 6,000 times a day, and the county sheriffs and local papers hardly take any notice of the matter, and since it has been said year after year that all citizens of this country are equal, there is no difference between a President and a street-cleaner, and no excuse for all this noise and nonsensical uproar. . . . . .

"It was said that there was a plot to assassinate the President. Notwithstanding all the excitement no one has yet discovered a plot, and it will be necessary to release all those who have been arrested, which will make the politicians, Government, and press ridiculous. Assassinations are not especially Anarchistic. We rejoice that Mr. Czolgosz is not a foreigner but a native."

Emma Goldman, when arrested in Chicago and asked her opinion of Czolgosz's crime, is reported to have said: "Oh, the fool!" and to have expressed her opinion of the utter futility of his act. In a recent interview with a New York *Sun* reporter she said:

"I have never propagated violence. I don't know of a single truly great Anarchist leader who ever did advocate violence. Where violence comes with Anarchy it is a result of the conditions, not of Anarchy. There is ignorance, cruelty, starvation, poverty, suffering, and some victim grows tired of waiting. He believes a decisive blow will call public attention to the wrongs of his country and may hasten the remedy. He and perhaps one or two intimate friends or relatives make a plan. They do not have orders. They do not consult other Anarchists. If a man came to me and told me he was planning an assassination I would think him an utter fool and refuse to pay any attention to him. The man who has such a plan, if he is earnest and honest, knows no secret is safe when told. He does the deed himself; runs the risk himself; pays the penalty himself. I honor him for the spirit that prompts him. It is no small thing for a man to be willing to lay down his life for the cause of humanity. The act is noble, but it is mistaken.

"No, I have never advocated violence, but neither do I condemn the Anarchist who resorts to it. I look behind him for the conditions that made him possible, and my horror is swallowed up in pity. Perhaps under the same conditions I would have done the same."

Lucifer, an Anarchist paper published in Chicago, says:

"We need not say that the shooting of President McKinley is wholly condemned by this office, as the suicidal act of a madman. . . . . .

"We believe that all acts of violence recoil on the party which institutes them. If a society of Anarchists had caused the assassination of Mr. McKinley, that act would do more harm to their cause than to the cause of governmentalism. On the other hand, the methods adopted by police and newspapers in manufacturing 'evidence' and promulgating lies about their victims will in the end be an injury to their own cause."

The opinion is freely expressed in the newspapers, however, that these Anarchist comments are not sincere, and that they are simply given utterance at this time because of the imminent danger in which the Anarchists find themselves.

In the popular mind, Socialism is often confounded with Anarchism, and these principles are held to be closely related. But, as a writer in the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out, the doctrines of Socialism and Anarchism are diametrically opposed, and warfare has existed between the Socialists and the Anarchists for thirty years. The struggle may be said to have begun, the writer continues, in the contest for supremacy between Marx and Bakunin, and it culminated in the action of the London Socialist Congress of 1896, which summarily ejected the Anarchists and decreed that they could have no representation in future conventions. The hostile spirit existing between Socialism and Anarchism is a very marked feature in Socialist comment on the President's assassination. "Socialism," says J. A. Wayland, editor of the *Appeal to Reason* (Girard, Kans.), the most widely circulated of the Socialist papers, "demands an extension of the functions of law, while Anarchy denies all law. They are the opposite poles of thought. Every Socialist deplores

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the crime just committed." *The Worker's Call* (Chicago) declares that "to a Socialist, murder is always equally detestable and useless, regardless of the position of the victim," and adds that "Anarchy is a disease inherent in present society and will disappear only with the present economic system." *The Social-Democratic Herald* (Milwaukee) declares that "the Anarchists have been a stumbling-block in the way of the labor movement in this as in every other country," adding that the acts of Anarchist assassins furnish "the reactionaries" just the excuse they need for inaugurating repressive measures against the whole radical movement. *The Worker* (New York) continues:

"No man who understands the social system in which we live and who is capable of reasoning from cause to effect could suppose that the killing of the head of the Government or of any number of public officials or even of the great capitalists who dictate the actions of those officials could right the wrongs of the system or give liberty to those whom the capitalists and their official agents exploit. On the contrary, such attempts can only put off the day of the social revolution which is to bring labor's emancipation."

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist Presidential candidate last year, when asked for his opinion of Czolgosz's deed, replied:

"I have sympathy for any man who is the victim of such an attack, because I am constitutionally opposed to shedding human blood under any circumstances. But I have no more sympathy for McKinley than I have for the innocent victims who were shot down by the New York militia at Buffalo a few years ago, or the inoffensive miners who were trudging along the highway of Latimer and were riddled with bullets in the name of law and order.

"The talk about suppressing Anarchy is a waste of breath. Where shall the line be drawn and who shall draw it? When it comes to respect for law, the poor, misguided and much-hated Anarchists are models of innocence compared to the great trusts and corporations that trample all law under foot and so manipulate business and industry as to bring suffering, misery, and death to thousands, each of which in its own small circle is as great a tragedy as the attempted assassination of the President. . . . . .

"As long as society breeds misery, misery will breed assassination. Every now and then the poverty and desperation in the social cellar will explode in assassination at the sumptuous banqueting board on the upper floor. The way, and the only way, to end Anarchy is to quit producing it. Sympathy for its victims, while praiseworthy in the human heart, does not mitigate the evil."

SIGNING OF THE CHINESE PROTOCOL.

AFTER almost interminable diplomatic negotiations, the Chinese protocol has been signed, marking the definite establishment of peace in the Orient and closing a chapter of history that has been the reverse of creditable to the European Powers. The full text of the protocol has not been made public, but its most important provisions are thus summarized by the Chicago *Evening Post*:

The punishments inflicted, or to be inflicted, on the guilty leaders of the Boxers.

Stipulations fixing the indemnity at $337,000,000, and providing for its payment in thirty-nine years, with interest at 4 per cent., the amount to be secured from the foreign customs, the *likin* or internal transit dues, and the salt tax.

Prohibiting the importation of arms and munitions of war for two years (not permanently, as has been supposed).

Suspending examinations for office for five years in the centers of the Boxer revolt and outrages.

Razing the forts at Taku, permitting armed posts from the sea to the capital, and sanctioning guards for the foreign legations.

Prohibiting membership in any societies anti-foreign in character or purpose.

Promising future amendments of the commercial treaties.

Changing and reorganizing the Tsung-li-Yamen into a modern foreign office of fewer members and defined powers and functions.

"There are those who do not hesitate to characterize most of these stipulations as puerile and impracticable," says *The Post*; "no doubt some of them will speedily be consigned to the limbo of dead-letter treaties. China has been willing to make any kind of promises, knowing that the Powers are too weary of the affair to enforce their terms and being anxious to get rid of the foreign troops." With this view the New York *Tribune* concurs, declaring that "there is something more than grave suspicions that the world is, after all, not much better off for the protocol, and that it would be several hundred per cent. better off if the Treaty of Simonoseki had been permitted to stand, or if a year ago Japan had been made the mandatory of the Powers to go in and settle the Chinese business single-handed. But then in such case there would have been no loot." The Washington *Star*, however, thinks that the signing of the protocol will be of advantage to the whole world. It says:

"China understands now as never before the necessity of deserving and possessing the good-will of the Powers. She can not expect to live to herself, nor yet live upon her own terms with others. She has a part to play in the world's drama, and she must play it in accord with the others in the cast. Her great wall is of no force as against progress. That is certain to make its way further and further within her borders until it permeates the whole kingdom. The day should not be a distant one when China, instead of resisting progress, will welcome it; when the people, freed from old customs, will welcome the new, and profit by what the Western nations have to offer them.

"But the matter of moment now is the new start that has been made, and which is signalized by the signing of the protocol at Peking. It is of great importance to all the world, and to no other country more than to the United States."

SENATOR WELLINGTON AND THE ASSAULT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

UNITED STATES SENATOR GEORGE L. WELLINGTON, of Maryland, when approached by newspaper reporters immediately after the assault on the President's life and asked for his opinion upon that fatality, replied (as reported):

"I have nothing to say. McKinley and I are enemies. He has been guilty of unpardonable offense toward me. I can not say anything good for him, and I do not think it is just time to say anything bad. I despise the man. I have no use for him and there is no reason for my saying anything. I am totally indifferent in the matter."

SENATOR GEORGE L. WELLINGTON.

When asked to confirm this report, Senator Wellington declared that his words were not intended for publication, but that they expressed his sentiments. These remarks have already cost the Senator his membership in the Union League Club, of Maryland, which expelled him by unanimous vote as one who had "demonstrated his unfitness to associate with loyal citizens and right-hearted men"; and in many quarters the demand is being

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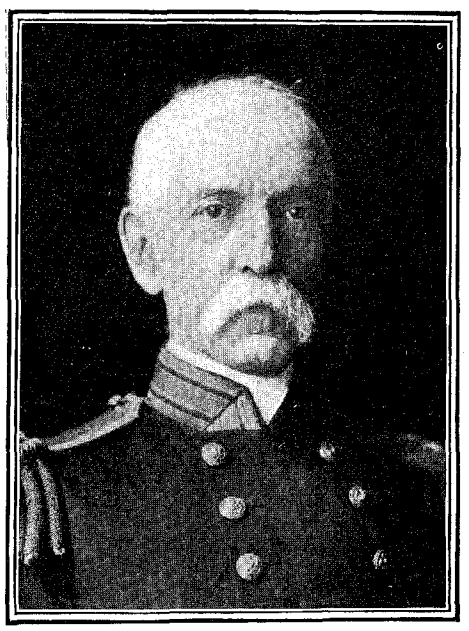
made that he be expelled from the Senate. The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), which is taking the most aggressive part in this crusade against Senator Wellington, recently published telegrams from twenty-three Southern papers indorsing its proposal that he be expelled from the Senate. "No gentleman in the Senate can now respect Wellington," it says; "no patriot there or elsewhere can trust him; no man with a right mind and an honest heart can fail to reprobate his meanness. . . . George L. Wellington is a reproach to the State of Maryland and a disgrace to the United States Senate. Put him out!" In language equally severe, ex-Senator Chandler's newspaper, the Concord (N. H.) *Monitor* (Rep.), declares that "no words are capable of expressing the contempt in which Wellington should be and is held," and that "the Senate should purge itself of his presence." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), on the other hand, is inclined to make light of the matter, and thinks that "it is pretty certain that two-thirds of the Senate will not concur in expelling a member for words spoken outside of the Senate, not accompanied by any overt act."

OPENING OF THE SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE peremptory challenge of Rear-Admiral Henry L. Howison by Rear-Admiral Schley, at the opening of the Court of Inquiry in Washington last week, resulting in the disqualification of the first-named officer as a member of the board, presented a dramatic incident in the unfolding of what the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) describes as the "greatest naval scandal of a century." Rear-Admiral Schley's charge and the testimony of his witnesses, showing that on several occasions Rear-Admiral Howison had expressed opinions disparaging Schley and favoring Sampson, were accepted by the other two members of the Board of Inquiry, Admiral Dewey and Rear-Admiral Benham, as sufficient reasons for Howison's rejection, and Rear-Admiral Ramsay, at one time Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been appointed in his place. The decision of the court receives general commendation. "It is to be regretted that Rear-Admiral Howison should not have reached in advance the conclusion forced upon him," remarks the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.). The New York *Herald* (Ind.) adds:



REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSAY.

"The American people have absolute confidence in the high intelligence and judicial sense of the court over which Admiral Dewey presides. If anything were needed to demonstrate the impartiality of the court it would be found in yesterday's decision to drop from its personnel Admiral Howison upon the presentation of evidence that he had more than once expressed strong prejudice against Admiral Schley."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), an ardent advocate of Admiral Schley, says: "It is evident that the two members of the court intend to do their duty regardless of any official influence that may be exerted, and they are men whose fame and reputation are in the country's keeping and can not be successfully assailed."

End of the Steel Strike.—The prolonged and costly strike of the steel workers came to an end last week, when President Shaffer signed an agreement with the United States Steel Corporation and informed the members of the Amalgamated Association that they were at liberty to return to work again. It is understood that President Shaffer accepted the terms offered by President Schwab three weeks ago, under which it is provided that the companies retain all of the mills they succeeded in opening and those which were kept in operation during the strike, while the Association retains as union mills only those which they have succeeded in keeping closed altogether. Says the New York *World*:

"Tho graver matters have almost wholly eclipsed it in public attention, the settlement of the great steel strike is an event of much importance and one upon which the country is to be congratulated.

"It is idle to inquire which party to the strife has emerged victorious. Neither is wholly a victor; both have lost. In wages upon the one hand, upon the other in squandered opportunities for trade at a prosperous period, these ten weeks and more of inactivity have been lamentably expensive. . . . . .

"The reasons for the strike were too vague to command the general public sympathy, and the refusal of the Amalgamated officials to accept the terms agreed on at the first conference still further alienated it. The result is another warning to organizations of labor to be sure they are right, strong, and capably led before striking."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Sultan to the French minister: "Come back and all will be forgiven."—*The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*

IT is expected that the new trust in laundry machinery will hit most of us in the neck.—*The Chicago Post.*

SOME day there will be a tacit understanding in South America not to have any insurrections during business hours.—*The Baltimore American.*

AS an evidence of the conclusion of Aguinaldo's career it may be noted that he is writing for the magazines.—*The Baltimore American.*

AS another Chinese outbreak in Peking is threatened, Prince Chun might as well stay around where he can apologize at once.—*The Chicago News.*

GUIDE (referring to Egyptian Pyramids): "It took hundreds of years to build them." O'Brien (the wealthy contractor): "Thin it wor a Gover'mint job—eh?"—*Tit-Bits.*

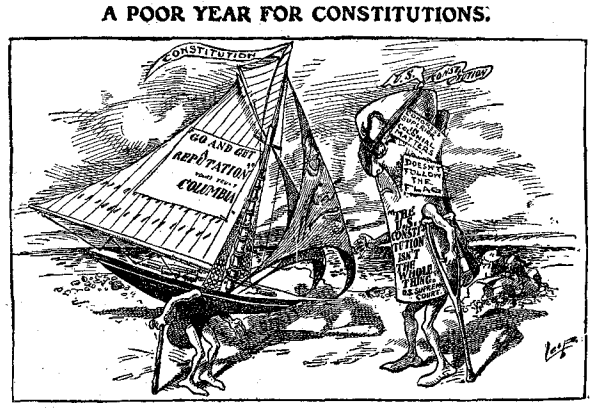
HEREAFTER no naval commander will care to go into an engagement without a lawyer and a stenographer on either side of him on the bridge.—*The New York World.*

A New Jersey man who stole a section of railroad bed has been held for court. In matters of this kind, the only safe plan is to take all or none.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THOSE twelve French journalists who are coming over here to see how American newspapers are conducted have the greatest sensation of their lives just ahead of them.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

JULES VERNE, who was at one time regarded as the most fantastic of novelists, lived to see many of his impressions realized. Let the weather prophets take heart and persevere.—*The Washington Star.*

A POOR YEAR FOR CONSTITUTIONS.



—*The Detroit News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE STATUS OF THE SHORT STORY.

WHY short stories, printed singly, are an attractive form of current literature to readers generally, and yet, published collectively, are so repellant to the reading public that a book of them usually fails, is one of the anomalies of this class of fiction discussed by Mr. W. D. Howells in *The North American Review* (September). He believes, for one thing, that the average fiction-reader's indolence or intellectual reluctance is to blame for the failure of good books of short stories all by one author. He says:

"He [the reader] is commonly so averse to any imaginative exertion that he finds it a hardship to respond to that peculiar demand which a book of good short stories make upon him. He can read one good short story in a magazine with refreshment, and a pleasant sense of excitement, in the sort of spur it gives to his own constructive faculty. But if this is repeated in ten or twenty stories, he becomes fluttered and exhausted by the draft upon his energies; whereas a continuous fiction of the same quantity acts as an agreeable sedative. A condition that the short story tacitly makes with the reader, through its limitations, is that he shall subjectively fill in the details and carry out the scheme which in its small dimensions the story can only suggest; and the greater number of readers find this too much for their feeble powers, while they can not resist the incitement to attempt it."

Mr. Howells observes that the same objections might lie against a collection of short stories in a magazine; but he holds that the effect is not the same in the magazine because of the variety in authorship. Mr. Howells in distinguishing between the anecdote, the novella, the novelette, and the novel, says that "the anecdote offers an illustration of character. or records a moment of action; the novella embodies a drama and develops a type." The novelette is "a little short story longer than a short story." In magazine parlance the novella is a one-number story, the novel a serial, and the novelette a two-number or a three-number story.

"The right novel is never a congeries of novelle, as might appear to the uninspired. If it indulges even in episodes it loses in reality and vitality. It is one stock from which its various branches put out, and form it a living growth identical throughout. The right novella is never a novel cropped back from the size of a tree to a bush, or the branch of a tree stuck into the ground and made to serve for a bush. It is another species, destined by the agencies at work in the realm of unconsciousness to be brought into being of its own kind, and not of another."

Mr. Howells thinks that "in the novelette are possibilities for fiction as yet scarcely divined," tho it is the despair of editors and publishers. He gives us his estimate of the value of the short story as follows:

"It has shown itself capable of imparting the effect of every sort of intention, whether of humor or pathos, of tragedy, or comedy, or broad farce, or delicate irony, of character or action. The thing that first made itself known as a little tale, usually salacious, dealing with conventionalized types and conventionalized incidents, has proved itself possibly the most flexible of all the literary forms in its adaptation to the needs of the mind that wishes to utter itself, inventively or constructively, upon some fresh occasion, or wishes briefly to criticize or represent some phase or fact of life. . . . . .

"In quantity they are inexhaustible, and in quality they are wonderfnlly satisfying. Then, why is it that so very, very few of the most satisfactory of that innumerable multitude stays by you, as the country people say, in characterization or action? How hard it is to recall a person or a fact out of any of them, out of the most signally good! We seem to be delightfully nourished as we read, but is it, after all, a full meal? We become of a perfect intimacy and a devoted friendship with the men and women in the short stories, but not apparently of a lasting acquaintance. . . . . .

"It is here that the novella, so much more perfect in form, shows its irremediable inferiority to the novel, and somehow to the play, to the very farce, which it may quantitatively excel. We can all recall by name many characters out of comedies and farces; but how many characters out of short stories can we recall? Most persons of the drama give themselves away by name for types, mere figments of allegory, and perhaps oblivion is the penalty that the novella pays for the fineness of its characterizations; but perhaps, also, the dramatic form has greater facilities for repetition and so can stamp its persons more indelibly on the imagination than the narrative form in the same small space. The narrative must give to description what the drama trusts to representation; but this can not account for the superior permanency of the dramatic types in so great measure as we might at first imagine, for they remain as much in mind from reading as from seeing the plays. It is possible that as the novella becomes more conscious, its persons will become more memorable; but as it is, tho we now vividly and with lasting delight remember certain short stories, we scarcely remember by name any of the people in them."

This, says Mr. Howells, is not an essential limitation of the value of the short story. He continues:

"We may yet have short stories which shall supply the delighted imagination with creations of as much immortality as we can reasonably demand. The structural change would not be greater than the moral or material change which has been wrought in it since it began as a yarn, gross and palpable, which the narrator spun out of the coarsest and often the filthiest stuff, to snare the thick fancy or amuse the lewd leisure of listeners willing as children to have the same persons and the same things over and over again. Now it has not only varied the persons and things, but it has refined and verified them in the direction of the natural and the supernatural, until it is above all other literary forms the vehicle of reality and spirituality."

THE THEATRICAL SEASON OF 1901-02.

THE new theatrical season has opened much in advance of that of any previous year. In New York City seven leading and many less important theaters reopened their doors September 2. Elsewhere throughout the country the list of early beginnings was proportionately large. A forecast of the dramatic year, detailing the plays and players that will be seen in the United States, filled several columns of the New York *Herald* (September 4), showing that more new plays will be presented between September and June than ever before in this country. Leading dramatists of England, France, and Germany, as well as our own, will contribute to this result. Theaters are multiplying in answer to the demand of an ever-increasing clientèle, and many playhouses have been practically rebuilt in a way to give them added magnificence and comfort. In an editorial comment upon these facts and upon the theatrical outlook generally, *The Herald* says:

"Unless managers have planned with less than accustomed skill, playwrights lost their cunning, actors failed in their gifts to please, what does all this promise but a season crowded with widely varied, superbly mounted, and well-acted dramas, a delightful series of entertainments, aiming to make a record-breaking dramatic year? Even the outset of the season, begun in the latter days of summer, whose hot weather has often in the past caused a play to be an August failure that might have been a September success, has witnessed numerous happy hits. Here and in other cities where the curtain has been rung up on several premières have been fewer failures and more emphatic successes than can be recalled during a similar period in many a year.

"As to the scenic and costume scale on which the stage is to be maintained this year, extravagance of outlay has run such riot in the past, in massive 'sets,' in genuine furnishings where imitations formerly were employed, in abundance of silks and satins and rare stuffs, that one can hardly imagine to what further

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lengths the stage can advance. Yet if the lily can be painted there will be some manager found paint pot and brush in hand."

A feature of the theatrical season just opening is the increased number of stock companies. Those that have been established for several seasons continue, and there will be a number of new ones in various cities. The Baltimore *News* (August 22) says:

"One of the theatrical papers gives some surprising figures. Within the past three years twenty-six theaters have joined the ranks of those which were first in the field, and at present more than sixty shelter permanent stock companies. Next winter New York will have six; Philadelphia and Boston each three; Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, and cities of similar character and rank, will have at least one, and in some instances two. Mr. Joseph Haworth has gone to San Francisco to open a new stock company there, and that community will have four."

The News points out the effect of theatrical stock companies in providing good entertainment at reasonable prices, and goes on to say:

"They can hardly fail in the long run to bring down the high prices charged by the combinations. All the large cities are now enabled to see that plays may be adequately presented, and with fair profit to the manager, at prices ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five cents. Playgoers perceive that $1.50 or $2 demanded by the combinations is in many instances extortion. The excuse that 'sumptuous production' requires a high tariff at the box-office is founded upon a false view of the case, for audiences do not really care for the lavish scenic display; what they wish is good acting. One of the best proofs is the experience in the case of Mr. Mansfield last winter, who gave 'Henry V.' upon the costliest possible scale. But it was all scenery and very little acting, and those who had paid $2 to witness the magnificent show felt that they had not received real value for their money. The fact has been demonstrated that good plays can be put on very satisfactorily, and well acted, by the stock companies, and this branch of the theatrical business is becoming highly important, as evidenced by the class of managers and actors who are entering it."

Of one marked feature that has already been manifested this season, namely, the revived popularity of romantic drama, the Baltimore *News* (September 5) says:

"'Don Cæsar de Bazan,' one of the oldest of that sort and the very type of exalted melodrama, is now running at two of the leading New York theaters, with Mr. Hackett and Mr. Faversham as rivals in the leading parts; Mr. Creston Clarke is clanking his sword in the same piece in Philadelphia, and the companies of the stock theaters are announcing it all over the country. . . . . .

"The present revival is due, in part, no doubt, to the imitative principle which prevails strongly among actors and managers alike. As soon as one prominent star is successful in a certain play, another prominent star produces one resembling it. Hence there are peculiar currents on the stage—the old comedies, Shakespeare, plays about Napoleon, revivals of Alexandre Dumas, and humorous French pieces. A single success is often sufficient to set the fashion going."

Not a little pleasant anticipation is directed toward the opening in New York City of Mr. Henry W. Savage's six-weeks season of English opera by the Castle Square Company, which, after its metropolitan engagement, will go on tour. *The Criterion* (September) says:

"The work of the Castle Square Company is, as a rule—to use a fairly accurate word—gratifying. . . . In point of setting and of scenic effect Mr. Savage's productions have been beyond cavil. It would be a distinct relief to see as effectively accurate a stage arrangement in the 'grand' productions. Last year, and, indeed, in other years, the work of the chorus was excellent. The indifference of all critics melted before the vigor and spirit of the Castle Square Company's chorus—who, *mirabile dictu*, sang as if they liked to sing."

During the season, two grand operas will be produced each week, and the fiber of the company will be tested pretty thoroughly with "La Bohème" and "Aïda," "Il Trovatore" and "Martha," "Carmen" and "Lohengrin," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," alternated with "Faust," "The Bohemian Girl," and "La Gioconda," and "The Mikado" and "Tannhäuser." If Puccini's new opera, "Mme. Butterfly," for which Mr. Savage has the American rights, is ready, it will be given.

A detailed statement by Mr. Charles Frohman was reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 24) regarding plays and players to be seen this season under his management. New dramatizations of importance, not under Mr. Frohman's management, are to be "Monsieur Beaucaire," with Mr. Richard Mansfield; "The Forest Lovers," with Miss Bertha Galland; "The Redemption of David Corson," with Miss Julia Marlowe; and "The Bonnie Brier Bush," with Mr. J. H. Stoddard. Of musical comedies, newly constructed, as well as revivals of old favorites, there will be an abundance. Messrs. Klaw and Erlanger will produce a new one, "The Liberty Belles," by Mr. Harry B. Smith, the music of which is by a very battalion of composers—Messrs. Aime Lachaume, A. Baldwin Sloane, Ludwig Englander, Clifton Crawford, L. G. Bottschalk, H. T. MacConnell, Alfred A. Aarons, and William Accooe. The Drury Lane extravaganza, "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast," is booked for an indefinite run here. The production will require over three hundred people in the company and is an importation of the entire London spectacle.

At the Irving Place Theater Hauptmann, Sudermann, Fulda, and other prominent German authors will be represented.

PUBLISHERS AT AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

LITTLE has been said as yet in the American press regarding the fourth international congress of publishers and editors recently held in Leipsic, a German center of book production. Considerable space has been devoted to the congress in foreign newspapers, and the special correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* furnishes an elaborate and detailed account of the proceedings. Some of the reports, discussions, and resolutions were too technical to interest general lovers of books and periodicals, but a few of the questions dealt with have a wide interest. Among the subjects discussed were:

1. Better protection of literary property and laws against "pirating" and unauthorized translations.
2. The placing of books of all kinds on the free list by the countries which still impose tariff duties on foreign books.
3. The nominal and the "net" price of books, and the regulation of sales by dealers.
4. The relation between books and musical literature and the copyrighting of foreign music.
5. The relation between publishers and authors on the one hand, and between these and the editors and critics of the press on the other, with special reference to the proper reviewing of books by the latter.

The last-named subject was dealt with in a paper read by Ollendorf, the famous Parisian publisher, and his ideas were supported by German publishers of note. To American and English readers this discussion will appear curious and surprising. The correspondent writes as follows about this part of the business before the congress:

"According to Ollendorf, the treatment of literature by the press is exceedingly unsatisfactory, alike in France and in Germany. The newspapers devote little space to literary criticism, and the tendency is toward further restriction. In Paris but one paper, the *Temps*, has a regular book-review department of some pretension to completeness. Yet the fate of books depends largely, in these days of newspaper supremacy, on the reviews in the daily press. Neglect kills many excellent books, and the

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readers often buy poor literature because they are not properly guided in the matter. It is remarkable how much more attention is given to the stage and to painting. Even a farce gets more notices and comment than a noteworthy and important book. To beginners this state of things is peculiarly unjust. Moreover, the great public is kept in ignorance of the progress of the national literature, and the result is a literary decadence, a decline of the popular taste."

The importance of this subject was such that the publishers decided to investigate it more thoroughly and to discuss it in all its aspects at the next convention. Free trade in books was favored in the resolutions, and other reforms were urged in the relation of the state of literature.

There were 400 delegates at the convention, divided as follows: Great Britain, 35; France, 19; Germany, 210; Holland, 12; Austria, 14; Hungary, 7; Russia, 8; Spain, 4; United States, 4. In addition, Japan, Mexico, Canada, and all the minor countries of Europe were represented. The next convention will meet at Milan, in accordance with the urgent request of a number of leading Italian firms.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE LIFE AND LETTERS PLAGUE."

MR. ANDREW LANG pleads for a summary doing-away with what he calls "The Life and Letters Plague." Things have grown worse and worse, he complains, and he quotes the stanza:

> "For now the dentist can not die
> And leave his forceps as of old
> But round him, ere he scarce be cold,
> Begins the vast biography."

In much of the biography which is current, he goes on to say (*Morning Post*, London):

"A great deal that is of the essence of a man's life is never told, and a great deal of what is utterly commonplace is usually narrated. The surface currents of our existence greatly resemble each other; these in Lives and Letters are exhibited in needless length. The inner verity perpetually escapes us, thanks to the decent habitual reticence of literary executors. Their reticences I esteem and commend. By all means do not 'tear the heart before the crowd,' like the heart of Keats, or of more recent victims of biographical or editorial indiscretion. Every human heart must exhibit a picture of incalculable interest, but how rarely ought the veil to be withdrawn! In the case of the usual 'biographers' (as Mr. Gladstone called them), the error does not lie in withholding intimate facts, but in unrolling endless lengths of fact which are commonplace. The beginners in the modern manner of biography, Boswell and Johnson, were concerned with heroes about whom almost nothing could be told that was not interesting. Moreover, next to nothing could be told that was not fit and proper to be known. But when the biographer has merely the man of moderate note to deal with, then the profusion of pointless letters and banal detail chokes the little in the life that was worthy of record."

Comparing current biography with that of earlier date, Mr. Lang continues:

"He [Boswell] did not dream of turning his great bear into a lap-dog, and posterity has not found him guilty of writing at too great length, and with too minute particularity. But he set the fashion, and the coat which was not too big for the great doctor is now made for every minor artist, cleric, judge, soldier, or man of letters. Interested in his hero, the biographer finds all that he did or wrote of interest, hardly a note or letter escapes the printer, and the 'biographer' is swamped in himself. On the other hand, Walton's Lives, of men really eminent, are not faultless; they are occasionally involved, they are not of scientific accuracy, but they are full of what is essential, of character affectionately studied and analyzed; they are written in a style original and of permanent charm, and they are admirably brief. Wotton, Donne, and the rest 'smell sweet and blossom' in these kind, honest, loving records. This manner of biography can only be done by the friend who knew this man, whereas our modern 'Lives and Letters' are too commonly compiled by a conscientious stranger pouring his materials into a conventional mold."

Mr. Lang thinks that biographies of authors are of little use:

"We know enough of an author who is merely an author from his books, or from his letters, if he himself has deemed them worthy of publication. After all that has been written about Burns and about Horace, nothing has really been added to the self-revelations of their poems. One knows Molière as well from his plays as if some scribe of 1670–80 had published two great volumes about him. The world can very well miss the too copious collections of facts concerning men who do not reach even the third rank of human eminence. The ancients understood biography. The 'Agricola' of Tacitus, the 'Plotinus' of Porphyry, are incalculably more valuable than the two great thick tomes that now ensepulcher a soldier or a professor."

A more favorable view of the present literary fashion in biographies is taken by a writer in *The Dial* (Chicago, September 1). Here it is maintained that biography has not only preserved a steadfast and increasing interest in itself, until to-day it ranks a class second to fiction, but "has infused, as well, the biographic motive into other branches of literature." This state of affairs, says the writer, "is partly due to the consistent development of biography; in part, it may be traced to the realistic and individualistic tendencies of the age." The writer continues:

"There are three classes of biographers to-day, and their distinctive qualities may be traced to both evolution and environment. One class are urged by ambitious, too often mercenary, motives; and they may treat subjects wholly alien to their tastes and powers. They 'read up' for their tasks, sometimes exhaustively, more often superficially. Lacking any sympathetic interest, they assume a pert, critical tone, and often desecrate facts and the memory of the dead. The second class, more common in the past than in the present, are incited by didactic and ethical motive. Occasionally, among current volumes, is such an aim discerned, openly or covertly urging imitation, not seeking illumination. The tendency now is to submerge the ethical beneath the pictorial, to enable the reader to gain the lesson intuitively, not emphatically. The recent life-records of Kingsley, Drummond, Stevenson, and Parkman are masterly sermons on courage and aspiration. The recital of the histories of Mirabeau or Byron, without a single commentary, afford ethical warnings as strong as the intellectual stimulus. Mr. John Morley happily mingles the pictorial with the confessedly didactic, in both history and biography, as his lives of the French Revolutionists and the recent study of Cromwell attest.

"The third class of biographers include all those influenced by pure elegiac truth. Their biographies are epics and elegies as truly as 'The Odyssey,' 'Moschus,' or 'In Memoriam.' From historical interest or personal friendship their memories are filled with incident and inspiration which they would combine into a memorial. Reverent love is the keynote of such biographies, and truth and justice are the major strains. Among memoirs of this type, four volumes of the past possess perennial charm — Boswell's Johnson, Lockhart's Scott, Stanley's Arnold, and Mrs. Gaskell's Charlotte Brontë. They are both models and silent censors of current biography."

The writer recites the arguments deduced against the now popular form of epistolary biography, and urges that the fact that letters are authentic material outweighs objection, except perhaps the objection to "the breach of social privacy," and this, too, is not vital because "readers of biography, as a rule, bring a reverential spirit," and "this question of propriety must be submitted to the tact and good taste of the editor." The article concludes by saying:

"Biography is the true link between the past and the present, and its universal favor is assured. Current issues from the press deal with characters of all ages. New lives of Robespierre and Danton, Jeanne d'Arc and Cromwell, Milton and Shakespeare, 'The True George Washington' and 'The Many-Sided Franklin' studies of Da Vinci, Rubens, and Turner—one might recount scores of volumes, yearly reclothing past scenes and characters to suit the tastes of this composite age which exacts vitality, ac-

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curacy, and literary judgment. With reverent skill and scholarship, writers of diverse creeds are awakening a world-interest in the greatest narrative of all time, the life of Jesus. Current biography is an antidote to the enervating tendencies of much current fiction and drama; it is one of the safeguards against neurotic, thoughtless reading."

PARODY AS A FORM OF ART.

THE place of parody in the realm of literature is a very respectable one. Among the English poets alone who have tried their hand at metrical parodies are Shakespeare, Byron, Burns, Chaucer, Keats, Shelley, Pope, Coleridge, and Swinburne. Two writers in *The Bookman* (September) make a plea for parody as a legitimate form of art, and not of a minor art either. True parody, says one of these writers, William Trowbridge Larned, is neither vulgar nor trivial. He mentions the names of great writers who have tried it in the past, and says that in our own day if we would look for examples of parody at its best, in England, we must turn to Andrew Lang's "Letters to Dead Authors" and to Lewis Carroll's adventures of Alice and his verses which so many of us have laughed over, not knowing that they are parodies. Among American metrical parodists, the two most worthy to be named, we are told, are Bayard Taylor and H. C. Bunner. Mr. Larned says:

"In the hands of Bayard Taylor, metrical parody in the United States became elevated to the dignity of an art. 'The Diversions of the Echo Club,' originally written by way of amusement, were recast by the poet and published anonymously in *The Atlantic Monthly*. In England the uncommon cleverness of the travesties was quickly recognized, and they were printed there in book form. Afterward they were bound together in this country, and a new edition of the papers was issued a few years ago. The reader unaware of what true parody represents will turn these pages with a new pleasure.

"In the verses themselves and in the dialog accompanying them will be found much criticism that is penetrating, yet sympathetic, and which, while unsparing in its indication of the parodied poets' imperfections, is invariably good-humored. The plan kept in view was to abstain from mimicry of a particular poem, and to make the imitations 'a simple echo of the author's tone and manner.'"

This mock of Rossetti is obvious:

Fair-tinted cheeks, clear eyelids drawn
  In crescent curves above the light
Of eyes, whose dim, uncertain dawn
  Becomes not day: a forehead white
Beneath long yellow heaps of hair:
She is so strange she must be fair.

Had she sharp, slant-wise wings outspread,
  She were an angel; but she stands
With flat dead gold behind her head,
  And lilies in her long thin hands:
Her folded mantle, gathered in,
Falls to her feet as it were tin.

Her nose is keen as pointed flame;
  Her crimson lips no thing express;
And never dread of saintly blame
  Held down her heavy eyelashes:
To guess what she were thinking of
Precluded any meaner love.

Mr. Larned continues:

"Taking leave of Bayard Taylor, we find that metrical parody had no truly artistic exponent in this country until Mr. Bunner—himself a lyric poet of no mean order—entertained the readers of *Puck* with a series of papers contributed under the name of V. Hugo Dusenbury. Mr. Bunner never saw fit to rescue this 'professional poet' from his ephemeral and anonymous environment. . . . Yet, before this quaint creation of a hack writer—pursuing poetry as a business—was allowed to lapse, some interesting examples of metrical travesty had been afforded. Gray, Collins, Cowley, Keats, Wordsworth, and others became Dusenbury's direct models in an 'Ode to the Hotel Clerk,' and in his 'Remarks on a Genuine Antique' the higher form of parody is adopted to show forth the spirit and tone of Whitman, Austin Dobson, and the Persian Omar. . . . To read the verses through is a pleasure recommended to all persons ignorant of how much sympathy, apprehension, critical acumen, and careful study are essential to one who would successfully attempt this much-despised and little-understood art."

Mr. Percival Pollard, the second writer in *The Bookman*, already referred to, thinks that it is the prose parody that has the larger possibilities in the future. This is an age of prose, he reminds us. "Fiction, most of it mediocre, dominates our literature. If it is to be kept sweet, there is much for the art of parody to accomplish." He says further:

"It is the modern novel that offers the widest field to the parodist. Here are the opportunities for the sharpest commingling of appreciation and irony, analysis and mordaunt wit. The province of the parodist is partly to make the incompetents wince. Literature, at its best, is a reflex of life; but so much that now passes for literature is by way of being a warped reflex, that parody must become a cracked mirror to show it as absurdly as possible. We are deluged with novel upon novel that is nothing save one profit-seeking fellow's effort to trade upon a popularity gained by another. At many points these swiftly selling novels 'of the day' leave gaps in their armor; it is the affair of the parodist to find these flaws and hold them up for laughter. He can do this better than the critic. The public is more willing to laugh than to judge. I may eventually convince the public by the clarity of my logic, the vigor of my arguments; but I am much more likely to win my point by a successful parody."

Giving illustrations of the work of living parodists in support of his argument, the writer speaks of Barry Pain as preeminent in this form of art and of his recent parody of "The Love-Letters of an Englishwoman" as deserving of high rank. He quotes also the following paragraph from one of Mr. Pain's parodies of the manner of life and letters typified by the sunflower and green carnation period in London. The dog has decided to rebel against the conventional life he is forced to lead. He makes friends with a cat, explaining his soul-hunger:

"Now the cat was very high-toned and as full of other people's phrases as it could stick.

"'Ah, yes!' it murmured with a mew, 'you revolt. It is so very *fin de siècle* to revolt. And you would live? I do not see the necessity; that goes without saying, since I am a quietist. It is almost more *fin de siècle* to be a quietist, you know. You don't know? Ah! How right of you! Never know. Only imagine—dream! There are rose-leaves in the world, and old silver and beautiful women, and wind-songs and sea-songs. Go and look for them. Go out into the cool night when it is dark and you can see nothing, and look for them. You're drinking my milk, you pig.'

"The last remark, which—as compared with the rest—was plain, was unfortunately also true. Fido had done it from absence of mind, and he was sore ashamed. But he liked the way the cat talked; it did seem so very high."

A whole school of fiction, remarks Mr. Pollard, is punctured in that brief paragraph.

NOTES.

THE program for the national commemoration of the millenary of King Alfred the Great, to be held in Winchester, the ancient royal city of England, begins September 17 and closes September 21. It includes a reading from "Becket" by Sir Henry Irving, a lecture on "King Alfred the Great" by Frederic Harrison, tableaux illustrative of the great king's life, a chorus of praise composed by Dr. G. B. Arnold, the unveiling of a colossal bronze statue by Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., the roasting of an ox on St. Giles' Hill, and various visits to historical places.

TO Peterboro, N. H., belongs the distinction of establishing the first free public library in the world. It was incorporated in December, 1799. Altho other towns had accepted gifts of libraries, and there have been in Europe for three hundred years or more municipal libraries, Peterboro was the first place to vote money for the formation and support of a free town library. Its first catalog, issued in 1834, consisted largely of religious works, but there was a fair showing of works on travel and a respectable representation of fiction both as to quality and quantity.

MADAME NORDICA has sent to New York for publication the manuscript of a book by herself which is probably to bear the title "Hints to Singers." Several offers have been made for the work, but no arrangement with any publisher has yet been made. Mme. Nordica's book first treats of the choice of singing as a profession, and the choice of a teacher and where to study. She gives a clear and succinct idea of what is demanded of a singer, and takes step by step the church concert, oratorio, and operatic careers of singers, and gives practical advice upon the great variety of points that present themselves to the singer who would attain the success that is enduring.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE GOAL OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

ONE of the most striking deductions from Newton's law of universal gravitation is that, if it be indeed universal—which some doubt—every existing material body must be in motion under the combined attraction of all other bodies in existence. The application of this to our own solar system is discussed by Prof. Harold Jacoby in *Ciel et Terre* (Paris). Professor Jacoby first reminds us that gravitation is mutual, not one-sided, as its partial statement sometimes implies. He says:

"To know the exact meaning of the law of attraction it must be considered in its entirety. A celestial body such as the sun, we say, regulates the movements of its surrounding planets; but this assertion is not precise. The governing body is not a despot; it is itself a slave of law and order as much as is the lowest of its planets. Attraction is reciprocal, and one cosmic body can not attract another without feeling, on its own side, the attraction of the second body. . . . We may then regard it as a necessary corollary of the law of attraction that every body in the solar system is in motion. To say that the planets revolve about the sun is to neglect the importance of the small orbit of the sun itself. If we wish only to approximate, this assertion may suffice; but there is no doubt that no factor, however small it be, can be neglected when our reasoning is extended to the whole stellar world. We are dealing, in this last case, with systems in which the planets are as large as their sun, and in which the orbits will thus have, relatively, an equal importance.

"Mathematical analysis has deduced from the study of the law of attraction another fact that surpasses in grandeur that which has just been described. It is of little importance to know the infinite number of celestial bodies that swarm in space, but it is of importance to discover the fixed point of every cosmic system. This immovable point is called the center of gravity. If at the beginning of things there was found at this center a particle of matter, this particle would remain immovable during all the vicissitudes of cosmic evolution. Can the human mind conceive of anything grander than this atom, unmoved amid the scurry of the universe?

"In general, however, we can not suppose that the centers of gravity of different stellar systems are occupied by fixed material bodies. The center is doubtless only a mathematical point in space, ... but it is certainly endowed with the remarkable property of relative immobility. . . . It is the characteristic property of immobility of the center of gravity that renders it so important in cosmic investigation; for altho we know that this center is immovable relative to all the planets of the system, it may nevertheless, in its quality of the concentrated essence of them all, move in space under the influence of far-off stars. In this case the bodies that surround it will move with it and will continue their evolutions in the system just as if the center of gravity were not describing with them an unknown orbit.

"What are the conditions of this circuit? The most astute astronomers have made this the object of their investigations for many years. The principal obstacle is the short period during which we are able to gather exact astronomical observations. Space and time are two conceptions that surpass all human power of definition. Nevertheless, we can get an idea of the time by considering that the period during which men have noted their observations is but a moment in the great revolutions that are taking place in the firmament. A hundred and fifty years have elapsed since the remarkable observations of James Bradley at Greenwich laid the foundations of sidereal astronomy. And, nevertheless, the motions of the stars take place so slowly in the celestial vault that up to this time the most exact observations have shown but an infinitesimal fraction of their displacement in space. . . . . .

"We are obliged to admit that the sun is describing a curve in space, but as far as our observations enable us to say, we have made but little progress on this infinite curve. We know only toward what point in the sky the little part on which we now are is directed, and we know also our speed, at least approximately.

"Herschel fixed the position of the apex [the point toward which the solar system is moving] in a point in the constellation Hercules. The last investigations of Newcomb, published several months ago, verify this. Herschel arrived at the truth almost by intuition. The observational data then at his disposal were but rudimentary, but his penetrating genius was able to grasp the truth. . . . We know also our speed of motion—it is about 15 kilometers [9 miles] a second. . . . . .

"Absolute knowledge ceases here, and we can go no further except with the aid of our imaginations, which scientific men feel continually called upon to check. But let no one think that the sun will ever reach its so-called 'apex'; for this, its motion would have to be in a straight line, while all the movements in celestial mechanics are in curves. When shall we have advanced far enough on the curve to recognize that it swerves? This problem belongs to coming generations. The hypothetical theory of a great central sun influencing the path followed by our own sun, should not be rejected as too bold; but we are at liberty to substitute for this central sun a center of gravity belonging to a vast system of which our sun is but an insignificant member. This conception, at once grand and simple, agrees with all the known data of mechanics. According to it, we cease to be a solitary world, and our relations extend to the most distant stars of the firmament."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE WOMEN TEACHERS ESPECIALLY SUBJECT TO MENTAL DISEASES?

AT the recent national congress of Women Teachers held in the city of Bonn, a new educational problem was advanced that, in Germany at least, is awakening the keenest interest and is being widely discussed. One of the leading speakers, Dr. Friedrich Zimmer, who has charge of a large deaconess institution and has officially the control of a large force of women teachers, advanced the hypothesis that the profession of teaching is especially dangerous to women mentally. The discussion has been carried on particularly in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic). The following extract is from an article in that paper by Dr. Zimmer:

"If there is any calling that would seem to correspond to the natural inclination of the female mind, and that accordingly we would have reason to suppose women could successfully carry on, it is the calling of a teacher. Yet my experience has been such as to lead to the belief that women teachers are particularly subject to lunacy and other mental disorders, and this has led to a further investigation of the matter. Letters were addressed to the officials of all of the asylums for mental disorders in Germany and in the German portions of Austria and of Switzerland, and the replies only confirm what had been suspected on the basis of individual experience. As examples of these reports, mention may be made of Lüttringhausen, where, out of 230 female patients, 23 were teachers; and in the Alexander Institute in Rigas, where out of 67 patients no fewer than 19 were teachers. These two instances are probably somewhat extreme cases, but a tabulated list of the data received shows that throughout the German-speaking world, out of every 80 or 90 patients in lunatic asylums there is one teacher. As official statistics demonstrate the fact that in every 350 women there is to be found one representative of this profession, the conclusion is inevitable that the danger of mental diseases for women in this calling is actually four times greater than it is in any other walk of life. This fact has evidently been already recognized by the authorities, and the Minister of Public Instruction for Prussia has, by an edict of the 15th of January, announced that in the public examination of women applicants for the teaching profession no atttention shall be paid to 'cram' work, but the decision shall be based on the general culture and good judgment of the candidate."

The full statistics upon which Professor Zimmer bases his conclusions are published in his own journal, *Blätter aus dem Evangelischen Diakonieverein* (June), in which summary we find that out of 12,926 female patients in the insane asylums of Prussia, 143 are teachers, or one to every ninety. Of the various replies that have appeared, probably the most noteworthy is that of

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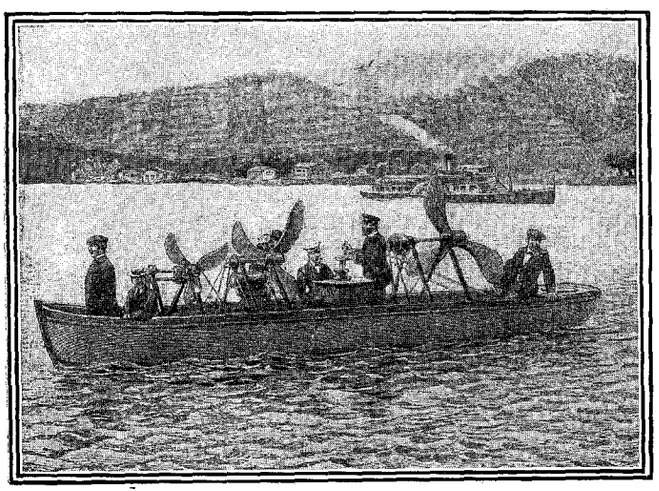
Miss Franceska Ohnesorge, in No. 30 of the *Christliche Welt*, because she tries to show that the statistics have been incorrectly interpreted. This she does by calling attention to the fact that only teachers engaged in public and private schools should be considered, and not those who are private tutors in families; and that only adult women patients should be included in the statistics. In this way she figures out the result that only one out of 215, not one out of 90, patients in these institutions is a member of the teaching profession, basing her opinion chiefly on the data furnished by Meyer's Encyclopedia. A reply to this is given by Zimmer in No. 32 of the same journal, in which he adduces new material from sources outside of Prussia, and also furnishes data in which distinction is made between teachers in public schools and private schools; and the conclusions are practically the same as his earlier ones, especially as it is shown that the public-school teacher is much more prone to suffer from mental disorder than is the private or family teacher. Very noteworthy in the data furnished by the writer is the fact that among those girls who are preparing for the profession the percentage of mental "break-downs" is even much greater than among those who actually enter the calling; in fact, the number of such unfortunate candidates is ten times as great as in any other calling open to women. Quite naturally the discussion is arousing a deep interest in medical and pedagogical circles, especially as Zimmer himself is a warm friend of women educators.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TESTING BALLOON-MOTORS IN A BOAT.

THAT it is possible to drive a boat through the water at a moderate speed by propellers acting entirely on the atmosphere has been shown by recent trials on Lake Constance. These tests, which are described in the *Illustrirte Zeitung*,



TESTING BALLOON-MOTORS IN A BOAT.

were made with no idea of utilizing the aerial propeller for marine locomotion, but to compare the powers of different motors intended for dirigible balloons, in which public interest has been revived and stimulated by the success of M. Santos-Dumont and the partial success of Count von Zeppelin. It is rumored that the latter has repaired the serious damage caused by a storm and will soon be ready for a new trial. The test on Lake Constance was very severe and was made on a boat 36 feet in length and 6½ feet in beam. "With the rearmost screw alone running at 1,100 revolutions," says an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "the boat was driven along at the rate of 6.8 miles per hour. With all three screws running, a speed of 9.3 miles was obtained. Each motor used 13.2 pounds of benzin per hour."

THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF THE MOON.

THE attitude of the modern student of natural phenomena is that of the old philosophy whose motto was "Everything Flows"—all is in a state of flux or change. What we see as we look about us is not, as it often seems, a fixed and unalterable condition, but merely a passing scene in the evolutionary drama. The "everlasting" hills, geologists tell us, had their beginning and will pass to their end. So it is, too, with the shining lights of heaven. Sun, moon, and stars were born and shall die. The birth of our own satellite can be traced and the manner of its death can be predicted. What modern astronomy has to say on this subject is set forth in *Harper's Magazine* (August), by Prof. Edward S. Holden. After calling to our attention facts that show that our whole solar system is gradually cooling off, he follows this cooling process backward to a time when the temperature of the system was sufficiently great to maintain the whole in a gaseous state. Says Professor Holden:

"There must have been an epoch in the past when the sun—a mass of glowing vapor—filled the whole of the space now occupied by the planets. The planets were, then, not separate individual bodies; they were, at most, nuclei within the fiery mist of the expanded sun.

"As the mass cooled, contraction and condensation took place. The mass was at first, in all likelihood, globular, of nearly homogeneous density throughout, and endowed with a slow rotation in the direction in which the planets now traverse their orbits. As cooling progressed, the mass grew smaller and rotated more rapidly. A rotating body of the sort is flattened at the poles; and in consequence the primitive sphere would in time, and with increased velocity of rotation, become a flattened, lens-like disk, very thin in proportion to its extent—like a twirled mop. Solid nuclei within the disk would be drawn together by their attractions and form primitive planets.

"As the fiery nebula contracted still further other such planets would become isolated. Each of them would consist of a nucleus formed of substances that condense at very high temperatures—platinum and the like—surrounded by atmospheres containing the white-hot vapors of more volatile metals—iron, zinc, magnesium, etc. From such planets, satellites might be formed by a like process. The moon was born of throes like these—separated from its parent earth in some moment of titanic convulsion. . . .

"The earliest stages of the earth's history are represented by the state of the sun at the present day. The earth was then surrounded by a fiery atmosphere, whose white-hot clouds and rains were drops of melted metals—drops of iron, copper, quicksilver. Its winds were hurricanes, tearing and driving the metallic clouds. Its tides were tremendous. Huge waves of molten lava and flame rolled round the surface, building a new crust with every tide. What the earth is now, we know. What it will become in the future, the moon tells us. The earth is a sun that has lost most of its heat; the moon is an earth that has lost all of it.

"Such, in the briefest form, is the *Nebular Hypothesis*, known as Laplace's (though independently proposed by Swedenborg and by Kant). It accounts, on the whole satisfactorily, for the transformations which have taken place in the matter forming our solar system. It has not a word to say as to the origin of matter; it deals with its transformations alone. Neither has it a word to say as to the origin of life. . . . . .

"Since the time of Laplace there has been but one material addition to the principles involved in his vast argument—namely, the principle of Tidal Evolution, which was suggested, in its essentials, by Julius Mayer in 1848, and which has received its development in the elaborate mathematical analysis of Prof. George Darwin, a son of the great naturalist.

"It is a postulate of the Nebular Hypothesis that all the energy in the primitive mass which formed the earth was transferred to it, and has been expended only in certain known ways. The earth is considered, according to Laplace, as a huge rigid fly-wheel, rotating about its axis. But is the earth rigid? Its solid mass is substantially rigid, but what of its oceans with their tides? The tides, we know, are the visible effects of the attraction of our satellite, the moon. Vast bodies of water are daily moved by this attraction, and by their motion perform work.

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The terrestrial fly-wheel is perpetually retarded in its rotation, by a brake perpetually applied, and its energy of rotation is perpetually diminished. The action of the tides is always in one direction; they constantly retard the earth's rotation, tho by an excessively small amount."

Professor Holden now bids us look backward into time, to a point where we find the earth revolving faster and faster. Ages ago, he tells us, long before geology begins, the earth was rotating in a day of five or six hours in length, while in the remotest past the day was only five hours long. The globe could revolve no faster than this and remain a single unbroken mass. It was at this time that the moon was born—separated from the parent mass of the earth, which was then a molten fluid sphere. The tides, which now are superficial and local, were then universal and immense, and occurred at short intervals. The whole surface of our globe was affected, and the corresponding tides in the fluid molten moon were greater still. To quote again:

"Our day is now twenty-four hours; the distance of the moon is now 240,000 miles. When our day was about five hours long, the moon was in contact with the earth's surface. It had just broken away from its parent mass. As the length of the terrestrial day increased, so did the distance of the moon. The two quantities are connected by inexorable equations. If one varies, so must the other. Whenever the rotation time of a planet is shorter than the period of revolution of its satellite, the effect of their mutual action is to accelerate the motion of the satellite and to force it to move in a larger orbit—to increase its distance, therefore.

"The day of the earth is now shorter than the month—the period of evolution—of the moon. The moon is therefore slowly receding from us, and it has been receding for thousands of centuries. But the day of the earth is, as we have seen, slowly growing longer. The finger of the tides is always pressing upon the rim of our huge fly-wheel, and slowly but surely lessening the speed of its rotation. So long as the terrestrial day is shorter than the lunar month, the moon will continue to recede from us.

"There will come a time in the remote future when the terrestrial day will have lengthened, by slow steps, to fifty-seven of our present days. And at that distant epoch the moon will revolve about the earth in the same period of fifty-seven days. The earth-moon system will then resemble a huge dumbbell with two unequal ends. The mass of the earth at one end and the mass of the moon at the other will perpetually face each other. The two ends of the dumbbell will revolve face to face precisely as if they were connected by a rigid rod. The moon will hang over the sky of a single region of our globe forever. This we may truly call the epoch of the death of our moon. The mark of life is change; and in that distant future there will be no more change of motion.

"Change in the topography of the moon has long since ceased. . . . The active agents of terrestrial change are not present on the moon—water, frost, air. The moon has been dead to topographical change for millions of years. When Tidal Evolution shall have brought the earth-moon system to a state so stable that no change in motions can ever again occur, then, indeed, we may say that death has come."

Molasses as Food for Cattle.—In German sugar refineries molasses is being used in the preparation of food for cattle. Acording to information furnished by M. Vigêr by the refinery at Toury and reported by him to the Société d'Agriculture, the molasses is first "heated to 90° and then introduced in a steady stream into a mechanical mixer. At the same time the forage with which the molasses is to be incorporated is also fed into the machine. There issues from the mixer a warm, moist, coarse-grained mass, which is left in a pile for several hours with certain precautions. In a short time there is thus obtained a homogeneous dry product that can be easily transported and preserved. The materials employed are of many kinds, including wheat, chaff, cut straw, turf, sesame, peanuts, rice, corn, etc. According to their nature, these are previously crushed, ground, or flattened by machines similar to those used on farms. The whole plant for the preparation of the food, except the boiler for working the molasses-pump and the vats for heating the molasses, are placed in a corner of the refinery. It occupies little space and can be quickly taken down and removed. The expense is slight and the production is 30,000 to 40,000 kilograms [33 to 44 tons] of forage daily. Thus has been solved simply and economically the problem of the utilization of molasses."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BREEDING BUTTERFLIES.

BRILLIANT butterflies are now bred in London for beautifying the parks of that city, if we may believe the English correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*. He says (September 1):

"It was a famous book publisher, C. J. Longmans, who thought of this queer 'butterfly scheme,' as it is called. It occurred to him one day a few months ago how immensely it would add to the picturesqueness of London's breathing spaces if here and there blithe, joyous butterflies could be seen flopping along over the grass. He confided his idea to the London county council, and that progressive municipal body promptly instructed its committee on parks to bestir itself and see what could be done toward carrying out Mr. Longmans's idea.

"After consulting with a well-known scientific man, the committee decided that the best way to get butterflies for its parks would be to raise them and turn them loose there. They promptly appropriated about $500 as a starter, to get a lot of caterpillars and provide quarters for them, and the result is the only municipal butterfly-raising plant in the world, so far as known. The project has been begun in a modest way, but if the preliminary experiment, which at present calls for the production of only about 8,000 butterflies, is the success it now promises to be, this novel branch of the park committee's labors will assume imposing dimensions, for arrangements will be made at once for cultivating butterflies enough to populate all the 4,000 acres of London's parks.

"Battersea Park, which lies along the Thames 'up Chelsea way,' is the scene of London's first attempt at butterfly culture, and here in one of the most sunny corners of the botanical gardens there now rises a little glass house which looks much like a miniature conservatory, but which is at present the local habitation of London's caterpillars. It was expected at first that the city would have to buy its caterpillars and pay for them, just as it does for its other supplies, but the scientist under whose direction the council placed the undertaking has made arrangements with some of his entomological friends to supply them free of charge for the present. Most of the caterpillars are picked up by the railway men along the Devonshire lines and sent on to London by post.

"At present only three varieties of butterfly are being bred for the London parks: The Red Admiral, the Peacock, and the Tortoise Shell. They are all natives of England and common enough in the country districts, having been selected mainly on account of their brilliant colors and also for the reason that none of them does any harm to foliage. This nice discrimination on the part of the committee makes it necessary that all the caterpillars sent in shall be carefully inspected by Professor Furneaux, head master in the municipal butterfly asylum, lest any undesirable interlopers with a taste for tender young buds should have crept in uninvited. As soon as every lot of caterpillar recruits has thus passed the preliminary inspection, they are placed in the incubating-house, some of them turned loose to take care of themselves, and others being placed in long bags of transparent gauze, the better to observe their little idiosyncrasies. The favorite diet of these breeds of caterpillars is the common nettle, and several beds of these have been planted in the culture-house for the delectation of the free caterpillars, while the prisoners in the gauze bags are served with a liberal supply every day.

"This is practically all the attention the insect guests of the committee require. As soon as they arrive in the incubating-house they begin to eat. Eating is the particular branch of industry in which the caterpillar can give cards and spades to every other creature known to science. In a month one of them will dispose of 600 times its own weight of food, and in three weeks will have increased its avoirdupois to over 11,000 times its original figure, the record for insects in this respect being held by the 'great moth,' which grows over 70,000 times heavier."

There seems to be some doubt whether it will be possible to

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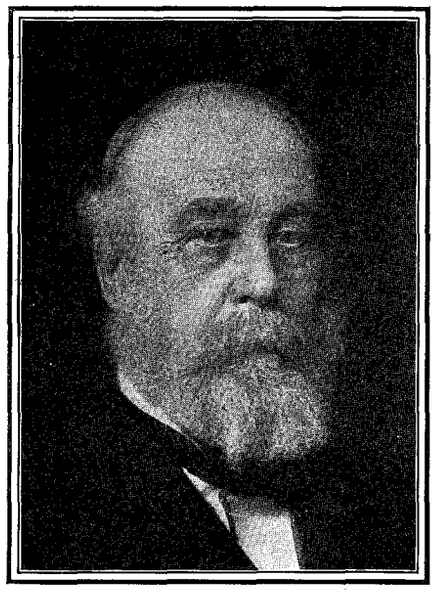
keep butterflies in the parks, owing to the voracity of the sparrows, who are their chief enemies. If the scheme succeeds, it may be the means of preserving some rare species of English butterflies and also of introducing into the country many beautiful varieties from other lands.

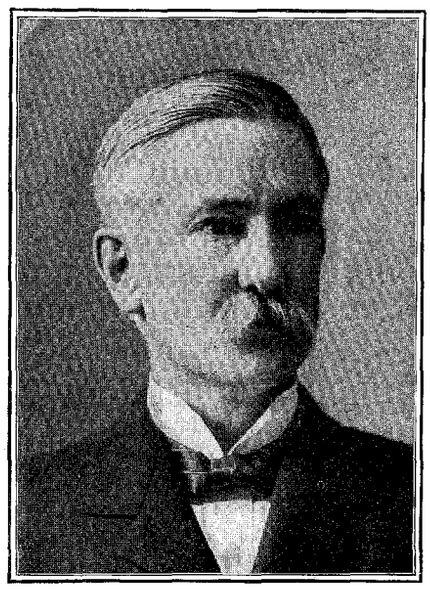
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THIS year's meeting of this representative scientific body, which has already been noticed in these columns, was noteworthy as being the first to be held in the great West. *Science*, which is the official organ of the association, informs us in its account of the proceedings that the registration reached 311, and that the number of representative men of science present was proportionally very large. The attendance of members living west of the Mississippi was 162. Several important changes of policy were either adopted or proposed, of which the most noteworthy contemplates the change of the time of meeting from summer to winter, it being proposed to hold the 1903 meeting at Washington on or about New Year's Day. It is possible that two meetings a year may be held.

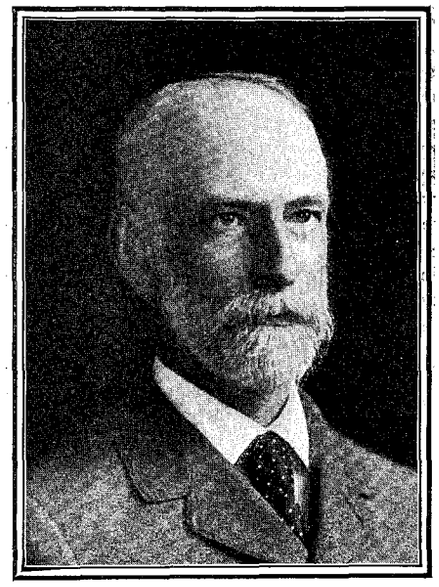


PROF. ASAPH HALL

PROF. L. O HOWARD



PROF. R. S. WOODWARD.



PROF. CHARLES L. MINOT.

The presiding officer at this meeting was Prof. Charles S. Minot, of Harvard, but the chief address was delivered, according to custom, by the retiring president, Prof. R. S. Woodward, of Columbia University. The following officers were elected for the next meeting, which is to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., from June 28 to July 3, inclusive, 1902:

President—Asaph Hall, U. S. N., retired.

Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard, chief entomologist, Agricultural Department, Washington.

Assistant Permanent Secretary—Richard Clifton, Agricultural Department, Washington.

General Secretary—D. T. MacDougal, director of the laboratories, New York Botanical Gardens.

Secretary of Council—Prof. H. B. Ward, of the University of Nebraska.

Treasurer—Prof. R. S. Woodward, Columbia University.

Professor Hall is well known for his long connection with the Naval Observatory at Washington, and his discovery of the moons of Mars has given him world-wide fame. Of the other officers perhaps the best known is Dr. Howard, whose lectures and investigations on mosquitoes have brought him before the public eye during the last year or two.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ACCORDING to *L'Électricien* the Marconi company is now proposing to establish a wireless telegraph service between England and Australia. "Marconi has perfected his apparatus to such a degree, we are assured, that a perfect connection will be secured if stations are established at the following points: the English coast, Cape Finisterre, Gibraltar, Malta, Algiers, Sardinia, Sicily, Cape Malea (Greece), Alexandria, Aden, Socotra, Colombo, Sumatra, Perth, Albany, Adelaide, and Melbourne. The same company is hoping to be able to organize a service between Europe and America. We shall see!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT are probably the largest bluestone sidewalk slabs in the world are now being laid in front of the Prudential Insurance Building, Newark, N. J., according to *Engineering News*. "For the entire distance, 374 feet, only 35 stones will be used. The largest will be 12 feet wide and 21 feet 7 inches in length. The length of the longest stone will be 22 feet 1 inch, and the widest will be 12 feet in breadth. . . . As there has never before been a call for stones of such large dimensions, it was necessary to build a 35 ton machine for the purpose of planing down the huge blocks and putting them into shape for use as paving stones. This planer is said to be the largest in existence, and is capable of handling a block 25 feet long and 14 feet wide. Seventeen stones have thus far been received from the quarry, and 14 of these have been dressed for use."

"THE failure of a trestle bridge near Sabine Pass, Tex., on August 8, reveals what appears to have been the work of the teredo in fresh water," says *The Railway and Engineering Review*. "An officer of the road, the Southern Pacific, informs us that there are many trestle bridges over tributaries of the Sabine River in that region and that trouble from the teredo has hitherto been unknown, the water having always been fresh. Piles taken out after standing 18 years are found absolutely sound below the water-line. The piles of the bridge which failed proved, however, to have been badly eaten by the teredo about 18 inches below the low-water mark. The freshness of the water was looked upon as a certainty, and the piles of these bridges have not been regularly examined below the low-water mark. The bridge in question was subjected to the ordinary inspection about three months ago, and was then in perfect condition down to the line of low water."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TWO VIEWS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.

IS religious faith an act of the will, chiefly, or a result of mental process? Two rather sharply contrasted answers to this question appear in the current religious press, one from a Roman Catholic, the other from a Protestant point of view. Writing in *The Catholic World Magazine* (September), Mr. J. F. X. Westcott says that it is a mistake many people make in forgetting that the Credo "is the expression of a resolve on the part of the will far more than the expression of a conclusion on the part of the mind." He writes further:

"Their mistake is encouraged by the prominence necessarily given in our age and country to apologetical instructions, oral and written; to defenses of Catholicism against Protestantism, and of religion against secularism; to controversy and argumentation of all kinds—whereby an impression is insensibly created that faith depends upon arguments as upon its cause, that it stands or falls therewith. True, the faithful are sometimes told that these arguments are but a condition, and that the will, aided by grace, is the real effectual cause of faith; but this statement is too occasional and too indistinct to obliterate the deeper impression created by the ceaseless din of controversy. Hence comes the disposition on the part of educated or half-educated Catholics to rest their belief directly upon arguments, and thus to slip unconsciously from faith into rationalism.

"The only remedy for this disease is a clear and frequent reassertion of the part played by the will in the act and habit of faith. Perhaps we do not advert sufficiently to the fact that the English language and literature have for the last couple of centuries been saturated by a philosophy which holds that a man is as passive and helpless in regard to his beliefs as in regard to his stature or the color of his hair; that a free and voluntary assent is either impossible—a mere verbal pretence—or else a perversion and abandonment of reason. Further, the whole trend of modern thought is toward the view that necessary passive beliefs are the only valuable furniture of the mind; just as toward making habitual and mechanical action the great end to which all conscious and intelligent action should be directed. This double error has gradually worked its way into the common manner of speech and thought of the partially educated millions. Yet our official teachers, thanks to their theological training, are so free from it that in dealing with others they usually do not suspect nor allow for its presence."

The Protestant view mentioned is presented by Rev. George Matheson, D.D., whose recent sermon on faith is printed in a number of religious papers of various denominations. We quote as follows:

"Faith is not the opposite of reason! I used to think it was. I used to think it was a blind impulse. The Psalmist says it is founded on experience. 'They that know Thy name' means 'They that know Thy fame'—Thy reputation for cures, the number Thou hast healed in the past. Faith is not credulity. It is built, says the Psalmist, on the law of averages—on a study of the census: 'Thou hast not forsaken them that seek Thee.' We shall never get a living faith until we get back that view. We rest our faith on the *command* of God; we should rest it on the *name* of God—on the fame of God. The hypnotist puts a man into a sleep, and says, 'Believe whatever I tell you!' And the man does. But we all deem him weak, and few of us would like to be thought that man. Nor should I like to be thought that man, even tho the hypnotist were God Almighty! I should be ashamed to be converted so unscientifically, and Christ would justify my shame. I have read of the men on Transfiguration Mount that 'when they were awake they saw His glory.' Ah! there it is—when they were *awake*. He often gives His beloved sleep—often gives them hypnotic sleep—rest by the mere act of gazing! But in no hypnotic sleep does He exact, would He accept, an act of *faith*. It is from my *waking* soul, from my reasoning soul, from my prudent and poising and pondering soul, that He values the expression of my faith. . . . . .

"Men said to me, 'Believe, and live!' I said, 'Live, and believe!' I learned at school that faith was the root, and knowledge the flower; I have learned by experience that knowledge is the root, and faith the flower. They told me that faith was the springtime, the seedtime, the stage of the simple beginner. I have found that it is the *latest* phase of growth—the very summer of the soul. My faith was born of *sight*—born of experience. I did not first believe and then come; I came and then believed."

THEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THE BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY.

IN our number for August 10 (p. 170), we reproduced an article in *The Independent* assailing Prof. G. Frederick Wright's conclusions in favor of the historical verity of the Scriptural narrative of the Flood. Professor Wright, it will be remembered (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 6), has been making geological researches in Central Asia and claims to have found scientific facts that render credible not only the account of the Flood but the narratives of other Biblical miracles, such as the crossing of the Jordan, the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, etc. *The Independent*, in its criticism of his conclusions regarding the Noachian deluge, insists that acceptance of the Biblical chronology compels us to assume that the Flood occurred not more than 5,000 years ago, and that neither historical records nor geological records warrant any such conclusion.

Professor Wright now writes evidently (tho not ostensibly) in reply to *The Independent*, his main point being that what we call the Biblical chronology was never designed as a chronology, and that there are gaps in it that render it impossible to make up an exact chronological table from the Old-Testament writings. He admits that "upon the face of it" it looks as tho there were no way of escaping an indubitable conflict between the Bible and geology, as the genealogical tables seem linked together in an unbroken chain from Adam down to Abraham. Writing in *The Advance* (Chicago, August 29) he says:

"From the course of my own studies during the last twenty years, I presume I have felt this difficulty as keenly as any one has done. But close study of the subject will convince any one, I think, as it convinced me, that even the linked genealogical tables of the first chapters of Genesis were not intended by the writer, nor understood by their readers, to teach a definite chronology, but are rather inserted to show lines of descent in which any number of intermediate terms may be omitted without interfering with the purpose of the tables. This conclusion is based not upon mere speculative reasons, or the necessity of making out a case, but upon the manifest usage of the sacred writers in numerous other places, and upon a careful consideration of the tables themselves."

As "one of the most instructive examples" of the way in which the Biblical writers referred to these lines of descent, Professor Wright cites the genealogical record in the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and says:

"It is noticeable that the names are divided into three groups of fourteen each. To bring them within the limits of these exact numbers, however, we find that three names are omitted in verse 8. It is said that 'Joram begat Ozias' (Uzziah), when we know from the Book of Kings that three names have been omitted—Ahaziah, Joash, and Amaziah; while again in verse 11 Jehoiakim is omitted after Josiah.

"What now is it reasonable to conclude from these passages? Shall we say that the writer of this chapter did not know of the existence of those links which he dropped out? Certainly not, for this is the Gospel that was written by a Hebrew, and both he and his readers had ready access to, and were devoted believers in, the Old Testament, and they were surrounded by Jewish opponents who would readily find fault with any serious misuse of it. The only explanation, therefore, is, that they were so familiar with the use of the genealogy to indicate simply lines of de-

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scent, without any reference to chronology, that nobody thought of raising any question concerning such use."

Similar freedom in treating genealogies is seen, says the writer, in 1 Chron. xxv. 24, where Shebuel is spoken of as "the son of Gershom," tho we know from the records that six or seven generations must have elapsed between Gershom and Shebuel; also in Ezra vii. 1–5, where the writer in giving Ezra's genealogy skips from Meraioth to Azariah, omitting six names which appear in 1 Chron. vi. 3–14. The condensation of genealogical tables, says Professor Wright, was in fact the rule with the Jews, not the exception. They used them in a rhetorical way much as we say sons of the Pilgrim Fathers, leaving out of view everything but the line of descent. He refers, for the fullest and clearest discussion of this subject ever presented, to an article by the late Prof. William Henry Green, of Princeton, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, April, 1890. He quotes from Prof. Green's article the following passage:

PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT.

"The structure of the genealogies in Gen. v. and xi. also favors the belief that they do not register all the names in these respective lines of descent. Their regularity seems to indicate intentional arrangement. Each genealogy includes ten names, Noah being the tenth from Adam, and Terah the tenth from Noah. And each ends with a father having three sons, as is likewise the case with the Cainite genealogy (iv. 17–22). The Sethite genealogy (chap. v.) culminates in its seventh member, Enoch, who 'walked with God, and he was not, for God took him.' The Cainite genealogy also culminates in its seventh member, Lamech, with his polygamy, bloody revenge, and boastful arrogance. The genealogy descending from Shem divides evenly at its fifth member, Peleg; 'and in his days was the earth divided.' Now as the adjustment of the genealogy in Matthew i. into three periods of fourteen generations each is brought about by dropping the requisite number of names, it seems in the highest degree probable that the symmetry of these primitive genealogies is artificial rather than natural. It is much more likely that this definite number of names fitting into a regular scheme has been selected as sufficiently representing the periods to which they belong, than that all these striking numerical coincidences should have happened to occur in these successive instances.

"The notion of basing a chronological computation upon these genealogies is a fundamental mistake. It is putting them to a purpose that they were not designed to subserve, and to which from the method of their construction they are not adapted. When it is said, for example, that 'Enoch lived ninety years and begat Kenan,' the well-established usage of the word 'begat' makes this statement equally true and equally accordant with analogy, whether Kenan was an immediate or a remote descendant of Enoch; whether Kenan was himself born, when Enoch was ninety years of age or one was born from whom Kenan sprang.

"We conclude that the Scriptures furnish no data for a chronological computation prior to the life of Abraham; and that the Mosaic records do not fix and were not intended to fix the precise date either of the Flood or of the creation of the world."

HALL CAINE'S DREAM OF RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN ROME.

MR. HALL CAINE has published a new novel, entitled "The Eternal City," and, of course, has been interviewed regarding the book, his purpose in writing it, and his view of the criticism directed at it. The story takes its inspiration from the Bible narrative of Samson and his life-long struggle with the Philistines. The Samson of Mr. Caine's story, however, stands for the power of the people. The Philistines with whom he contends stand for militarism, imperialism, and the temporal power of the Pope. The scene of the story is Rome, and in explanation of this fact Mr. Caine says:

"In order to justify and explain the title of my story, I would say that it seems to me almost certain that in that great future which is to witness the break-down of so many barriers dividing man from man and man from God, and in the new methods of settling internal and international disputes, which will take the place of the brutal and barbarous conflicts of war, as well as the cruel and fratricidal struggles of trade, the old Mother City of the pagan and the Christian worlds will have her rightful rank. Her geographical position, her religious and historical interest, her artistic charm, and, above all, the mystery of eternal life which attaches to her, seem to me to point to Rome as the seat of the great court of appeal in the congress of humanity which (as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow) the future will see established."

In his story, Mr. Caine sees monarchy abandoned in Italy, the claims to temporal power dropped by the Pope, and national barriers in Europe destroyed by the brotherhood of man ruled by the spirit of the Lord's Prayer. A representative of the London *Daily Mail*, who wants to know more than the book itself tells, elicits more or less interesting information by means of the following inquiries and answers:

"You are prepared for the Pope's disapproval—on the question of the temporal power, for example?"

"Naturally. The Pope feels deeply on the subject and is sensitive to all opposition. A book which pictures a Pope abandoning the temporal claims of the papacy can not be agreeable to Leo XIII. . . . Leo XIII. claims the temporal power for the free exercise of his apostolic mission. To achieve that he would require to have temporal power over the whole world. The thing is an impossibility. . . ."

"Yet democrats like Archbishop Ireland in America advocate the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. How do you account for that?"

"I can not account for it. Nobody can. It is one of the occult mysteries."

"Will your dream of the Pope abandoning the temporal claims ever come to pass?"

"Why not? And who knows how soon? It is believed in Rome that Pius IX. was at one moment at the very point of proposing terms. And the strongest candidate for St. Peter's chair after Leo XIII. has been heard to say that the church has never had thirty such peaceful and prosperous years as since it lost the temporal power. . . ."

"Isn't your teaching upon confession likely to give offense to Catholics?"

"Only to those who know imperfectly the teaching of their church. The every-day confessor only knows that the seal of the confessional is inviolable. His theological text-books tell him that in strong terms. He sees that under no circumstances may the confessional be turned into a detective agency. That is enough for him to think about, as a recent controversy in *The Tablet* sufficiently shows. It is only in the rarest cases that the confessor is called upon to deal with confessions which affect the general welfare. He can then seek counsel."

"But haven't you made the impression that in certain cases the seal may be broken?"

"No. But the seal affects the priest, not the penitent, and I have shown that where necessary to avert a great public calam-

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ity, the confessor not only can, but must, call upon his penitent to reveal the dangerous facts to the proper authorities."

"But failing his power to do that?"

"He must do the thing himself, but in such a way as not to lead to the identification of the penitent."

"Is that the teaching of the church?"

"It is the teaching of its leading theologians. And it is Christian teaching. Without it the confessional would be an unchristian institution, which in its regard for the sanctity of the individual soul could forget its duty to God, and become the silent accomplice of crime. . . ."

"Some of your critics say your book is full of sensational impossibilities."

"My English critics. My Roman ones, as you see, say it is not sensational enough. The changes of policy in church and state which seem to be wild dreaming in England sound like commonplaces in Rome. . . ."

"I presume you have consciously taken liberties with Italian affairs?"

"Great liberties. When I describe the abdication of the King, I am not thinking merely of the personal abdication of the King Victor Emmanuel, but of the hour of the downfall of the monarchical system. In the same way the description of the Pope's abandonment of the temporal power has no reference to Leo XIII. It is intended to depict the crisis at which the church will see that henceforth it must devote itself entirely to its spiritual mission. . . ."

"And you accept the Lord's Prayer as a guide for the nation as well as for the individual."

"Indeed, yes. I think that part of it which deals with temporal affairs turns a flood of light on the world of men, and is good as politics as well as good as religion."

"You really believe that nations could be ruled by it?"

"Is it so very brave to say I do? Have you read Professor Harnack's great book—his lectures in Berlin? He deals at length with the Lord's Prayer and says: 'Some of us who are not to be dismissed as dreamers regard the fulfilment of its predictions as something more than a mere Utopia.'"

"So the deepest thing in 'The Eternal City' is really your dream of a Europe in which national barriers will be broken down, war abolished, and patriotism itself superseded by the broader spirit of the brotherhood of man?"

"That is so. And in the face of the signs of the times, leading on with tremendous strides to that great end, I am not afraid of the cheap sneers of the people who see nothing more than the step beneath their feet, and when they read a book must read it with a microscope."

A RECENT DISCUSSION OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BELIEF.

IN the July number of *The North American Review* Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), writing under the caption "The Absurd Paradox of Christian Science," presented arguments to support this proposition: "Whether Christianity be true or false, there is no way by which Mrs. Eddy can harmonize her theory with it, except by reading into it the dreams of her heated fancy."

As a counter-proposition, Mr. W. D. McCrackan, a member of the Christian Science publication committee, declared in the same periodical (August): "Christian Science is deduced by simple logic from a proper comprehension of the nature of God and man, as revealed in the Scriptures. Step by step the conclusions unravel themselves, inevitably and securely, from established premises."

Under the title "The Simple Logic of Christian Science," Mr. McCrackan gave an exposition of the structure of the Christian Science belief, designed to meet the criticisms of Dr. Buckley. The latter returns to the discussion in *The North American Review* (September), characterizing the logical structure of Christian Science as "A Phantom Fortress," and denying that there is any justification for the title "Christian Science," as the system so called "is un-Christian because it differs from Christ's teachings, . . . not scientific because its results are not uniform or ascertainable." Avoiding the merely assertive portions, we quote some of the arguments in these three articles which seem related, one to the other, in the discussion. Dr. Buckley first quotes Mrs Eddy as follows:

"I demonstrated this as the leading factor in mind-science—that mind is all and matter naught. . . . Matter seemeth to be, but is not. . . . What is termed matter is but a manifestation of mortal mind. . . . Christian Science eschews what is termed natural science. The five physical senses are avenues of mortal mind. What, then, is the material personality which we call I? It is the embodiment of sin, sickness, and death. Spirit is God, soul; and soul or spirit is not in man; else man would be identical with God. In reality, man has no other mind than God, it is only a delusion that he seems to have another mind. . . . . What appears to the senses as death is but a mortal illusion, instead of being matter in the death-process. Men say the body is dead; but this death was the departure of mortal illusion, not of matter. Electricity is not a vital fluid, but an element of mortal mind—the thought essence that forms the link between what is termed matter and mortal mind. The grosser substratum is named *matter*, the more ethereal is called *human mind*, which is the nearer counterfeit of the immortal mind and hence the more accountable and sinful belief.

"It is a moral wrong to examine the body in order to ascertain if we are in health, and what are our life prospects. To do this is to take the government of man out of the hands of God."

Dr. Buckley says:

"Whether the Bible be true or false, the claim of Mrs. Eddy that 'Science and Health' *agrees with* and *interprets* the Bible is without foundation.

"The Hebrews under the direction of Moses had a system of sanitation perfectly adapted to the country, the people, and the climate. The seclusion of the leper, the law forbidding marriages to near kin, the prohibition of the eating of animals that had died of disease, the names and descriptions of diseases to which the people would be exposed, distinguished the Israelites among the nations of the earth, and numerous and minute directions show that they knew nothing of such notions as this woman has conceived. . . . . .

"Numerous 'treatments' to be paid for per visit do not appear in the Christian Scriptures. Elisha refused an immense sum from Naaman, and called down the judgment of God on Gehazi, his servant, who surreptitiously sought to enrich himself by a tax upon the healed diplomat.

"Christ sent out the seventy with two instructions: '*Heal the sick*. Cast out devils. Freely ye have received: *freely give*.'

"There are other fundamental differences. Christ, when His disciples were affrighted, made a distinction between the spirit and the body, saying, 'Handle me and see; a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have.' He speaks of men who can kill the body, and warns against something more terrible that may be after the death of the body which may be inflicted upon both body and soul.

"Christ required faith. Mrs. Eddy disparages faith, putting it below what she calls understanding and antagonistic to it. Christ specifically commanded prayer in the sense of petitioning a person, with a promise that such prayers would avail when offered according to the will of God. Mrs. Eddy thus condemns it:

"'Petitioning a personal deity is a misapprehension of the source and means of all good and blessedness.'

"'Prayer to a person affects the sick as a drug that has no efficacy of its own, but borrows its power from faith and belief in matter.'

"The New Testament has much to say of the beneficent influence of pain as a means of chastening the spirit, and gives instructions to those who 'suffer according to the will of God.'

"If the theory of this metaphysical siren be true, the sufferings of Christ on the cross were erroneous dreams of mortal mind, and the 'sweat as it were great drops of blood' forced by anguish from every pore was avoidable by her process. Indeed, she declares that: 'Had wisdom characterized all the sayings of Jesus, He *would not have prophesied His own death; and thereby hastened or caused it.*'"

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To this line of argument Mr. McCrackan replies thus:

"The critic's numerous quotations from the Old Testament, to show that the Hebrews had a system of sanitation and suffered from various diseases, and even his references to medicine, used in a figurative sense, do not carry conviction, for Christian Science is not Judaism, but Christianity. The Master Himself never taught sanitation. He healed through Mind, and showed that man was not dependent upon material remedies, and He did this so effectually that He closed the era of fleshly sacrifices for the remission of sins. It was He who said:

"'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.'

"Jesus was progressive. He was radical in His teachings. But even taking the events of the Old Testament into consideration, as marking the gradual advance of the Hebrews from materialism to a clearer realization of spirituality, the arguments in favor of healing through Mind instead of matter abound. Many cases of healing without material remedies are recorded from Genesis to Malachi.

"Moreover, in place of the writer's enumeration of the mortal, material beliefs of the Hebrews, let me call the attention of the reader to the marvelous prophecy of Isaiah:

"'The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.'

"This verse, and the succeeding ones, clearly show that Isaiah looked for a time when the ferocity of wild beasts and the poison of venomous serpents would be proved unreal. . . . . .

"When the critic takes exception to the payments made to Christian Scientists for their services, he places himself in a curious position. I have no desire to be in the least personal in refuting his misrepresentations, but the question naturally obtrudes itself as to whether the learned divine would consider it wrong to receive a stipend for his own ministrations? As a matter of fact, both the clergy and the medical profession accept payment for their services, and rightly, too; then why should not Christian Scientists, who combine in a measure the avocations of both? Jesus and the Apostles did not charge a fee, it is true, for that was not in accordance with the custom of the time and country in which they lived. They accepted hospitality, however; they were provided with board and lodging, and Jesus said expressly that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire,' and enjoined the Apostles not to carry purse or scrip, implying that they were to live from the grateful gifts of those whom they healed physically and mentally. It is not so long since the country schoolmasters of our pioneer States taught without money payments, but were 'kept' by the families of the pupils. . . . . .

"According to my comprehension, when Jesus said to His disciples, 'Handle me and see, a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have,' He was not arguing for the reality of matter, but He was rather rebuking them for their belief in spirits or apparitions.

"Far from disparaging 'faith,' or calling it antagonistic to 'understanding,' Mrs. Eddy shows conclusively in her writings the necessity for faith as a stepping-stone toward a higher understanding. It is mere blind belief, unsustained by any understanding of the Truth, which Mrs. Eddy declares to be insufficient. Moreover, she deprecates petitioning an All-knowing God for special favors. In Christian Science, prayer rises beyond mere asking, into a realm of realization where God's omnipotence and omnipresence are not questioned. The warning of James must not be disregarded: 'Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss.'

"It is perfectly true that Christ never suffered on the cross and never died; but Jesus did. Christian Science makes a vital distinction between the man Jesus and his title of the Christ. . . . .

"It [Christian Science] can not be fully apprehended by the human, mortal mind. Mortal mind is limited by its very nature. It thinks of man only as a mortal, included between birth and death. It can know nothing of an immortal Being—of Spirit. The life of Jesus is foolishness to mortal mind; it understands neither his conception, nor his healing of sin and sickness, nor his conquest over death, nor his resurrection and ascension. But Christian Science, the Science of Christ proclaims that sin, sickness, and death are not real; that righteousness, health, and Eternal Life are real; that the Truth is Good, not evil; that it is Light, not darkness; Principle, not accident; Mind, not matter. Whoever relies exclusively upon what is known as the intellectual faculty, which is only another name for mortal mind, will be disappointed and deceived. Pride of intellect is often a stumbling-block. We must become like little children, as single-minded, open-minded, and pure-minded as they, and as trustful of our heavenly Father as they."

To quote, now, from Dr. Buckley's rejoinder:

"Mrs. Eddy, says her representative, 'deprecates petitioning an All-knowing God for special favors.' This is contrary to the teaching and practise both of Christ and His disciples. To seem to harmonize the Lord's Prayer with her own teaching Mrs. Eddy has produced what deserves no better name than a travesty, as it practically eliminates every petition. Christian Scientists call it a 'spiritual interpretation.' . . . . . .

"To prove that one should not ask God specifically for anything, the representative says: 'The warning of James must not be disregarded: 'Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss.' Here he splits the sentence, improperly punctates it, and wholly perverts the sense. The purpose was to teach disciples to ask for special favors of God from right motives, and to be used for right purposes. 'Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, *that ye may consume it upon your lusts.*'

"The Sermon on the Mount is distorted by affirming that Christ showed that man is not dependent upon material remedies, and never taught sanitation. The proof he gives of this is, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.' He forgot that the same sermon declared that 'Your heavenly Father knoweth that *ye have need of these things.* But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you'—you shall have what is necessary to eat and to drink, and your body shall have something to wear.

"The representative of Mrs. Eddy has a low opinion of the intellectual faculty. In the 'Simple Logic of Christian Science' he declares it to be 'mortal mind'; 'mortal mind' he identifies with the 'carnal mind.' This, Paul says, is 'enmity against God!' After this the authorized exponent declares that 'the intellectual faculty is only another name for mortal mind.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Chancellor of the diocese of Indianapolis (Roman Catholic) calls our attention to a mistake in our columns September 7, in one of our religious notes. Referring to the Mutual Church Insurance Association of the diocese, we gave the savings to the churches as $4,000,000 per annum in premium. The figures should have been $4,000, according to the Chancellor, and the diocese was incorrectly designated by us as Protestant Episcopal.

DISCUSSING the Zionistic movement, to which it is opposed, *The American Israelite* (September 5) declares: "Only a small part of Palestine is fit for agriculture, and this portion is fully occupied and has been for centuries. While it is possible that by extensive irrigating canals the area of tillable soil might be increased, it is certain that this would require a long time and an immense outlay of money, of which the entire £2,000,000 the Zionists are trying to get into their colonial fund would only be a part. To encourage further immigration to Palestine is now worse than a folly, it has become a crime."

IN drawing a comparison between the war spirit of Christians and Buddhists in China, *Japan and America* (September) says: "The Christians have levied assessment for loss of life; the Buddhists have refused to demand payment for blood shed in anger and blind fury. The Christians, according to General Chaffee, who fears nothing save a lie and dishonesty, have a sliding scale of these life assessments. In one town the assessments for indemnity exacted, or sought to be exacted with the approval of the American commander, was $17.50; in another, it was $48; in a third, it was $157; and in a fourth, it was as much as $350."

IT is contended by *The Universalist Leader* (September 7) that Professor Harnack of Berlin, in his recent lectures on the "Fundamentals of Christianity," has taken the most extreme ground thus far occupied by German rationalism, pursuing its investigations under the Christian name. It says: "He has advanced so far as to declare that 'the person and work of Jesus formed no part of the Gospel that the Messiah preached'; that, he contends, 'consisted in faith in God as Father.' The sweeping nature of this declaration will be at once evident. If this German theologian was followed in his destructive position, the New Testament would require to be entirely rewritten and reconstructed, and all the utterances ascribed to Christ in regard to his personality and work would have to be eliminated—cast aside 'as rubbish to the void' when Harnack would make his 'Fundamentals' complete."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

DENMARK'S FIRST LIBERAL MINISTRY.

THE recent victory of the Danish Liberal party is declared by the continental press in general to be the most significant political event which has taken place in the kingdom for half a century. With the exception of a few weeks in 1859, Denmark has never had a Liberal cabinet. The present ministry, which won a sweeping victory, electing 109 out of the 114 members of the lower house and reducing the Conservative majority to one in the upper chamber, is composed entirely of Radicals. The change marks the close of a thirty years' contest as to the meaning of the constitution, the Conservative party, supported by the King, holding both houses to be of equal authority, the Liberals contending that the ministry should be responsible to the popular chamber alone. While there have been large Liberal majorities in the lower house almost uninterruptedly for twenty years, the King has chosen Conservative ministers. The elections of last April, however, gave the Liberals such overwhelming majorities that the King has now yielded and appointed a Liberal ministry. Comment is directed to the social as well as the political views of the new cabinet. It contains a former peasant, and a national schoolmaster, and is the first in a century to number no landed proprietor among its members. The program of the united Liberal elements, Radicals and Socialists behind it, includes reform of the tax laws, curtailment of the ecclesiastical tithes and rates, and military and naval retrenchment. The cabinet is made up as follows: Professor Deuntzer, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Alberti, Minister of Justice; M. Stadil Christensen, Minister of Public Instruction; M. C. Hage, Minister of Finance; M. Hörup, Minister of Public Works; M. O. Hansen, Minister of Agriculture; Admiral Jöhnke, Minister of Marine; Colonel Madsen, Minister of War; M. Sörensen, Home Secretary. The Liberal press of the kingdom is jubilant. Radical papers praise the King for "listening to the people's voice and will." Conservative journals ridicule the popular character of the ministry. The Liberal Party, says the *Post* (Jylland), has "marched into office in the same wooden shoes in which it tramped in opposition." The Danish correspondent of *The* (English) *Review of Reviews* (London) declares that the election of Messrs. Christensen and Hörup is regarded as the greatest triumph for the Democrats, as Mr. Christensen has been for years leader of the opposition and Mr. Hörup is editor of *Politiken*, of Copenhagen, the famous radical organ, and "easily the most reliable and important journal in Scandinavia." The cabinet, says this correspondent, is "a remarkable demonstration of the fact that the Danish masses have totally defeated the Danish classes." He says in conclusion:

"The Danes are now a thoroughly radical and democratic people, with a more perfect system of self-government in politics and business than perhaps any other nation. The population has increased so much that it is now as large as the whole population of the kingdom and duchies before 1864. After England it is also the richest country in the world per head of the population, and the excellence of its educational system is matter of common knowledge. Denmark, therefore, enters the new century steaming full speed ahead, and with the best hopes for the future."

It has been a peaceful revolution of far-reaching consequences, says Alcide Ebray, in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). It has for the world more interest than is usually found in the political evolution of the secondary states, because it is of a really unique character. M. Ebray compares the recent electoral results in Holland and Belgium with that just accomplished in Denmark, and says:

"In Belgium it is the Catholic party which has supplanted the Liberal party, almost completely annihilating it; in Holland, the ecclesiastical parties, Catholic and Protestant, have coalesced forming a powerful Clerical party which has gained supremacy in the states-general. In Denmark it is the Liberal party which succeeds the Conservative party and grasps the reins of power after a struggle of thirty years. But here is the phase of the subject which distinguishes Denmark from Belgium and Holland. In the two latter, it was a majority of the electors passing from one party to the other, the sovereign at once choosing his advisers from the victorious party. In Denmark, on the contrary, a majority of the electorate had long ago pronounced in favor of the Liberals, but King Christian persisted in maintaining a Conservative government in spite of this fact, thus causing a prolonged struggle for mastery between Parliament and the crown. It is not, therefore, as in Belgium and Holland, merely the displacement of majorities in the chambers, but really a tardy recognition on the part of the sovereign of the party which has for years been in the majority."

M. Ebray hopes, in conclusion, that the Danish people will not lose any of their loyalty to the sovereign who has so long resisted their will, because, "altho mistaken, he has ever been a moderate, well-intentioned monarch." The *Temps* (Paris) declares that the Danish Socialists were the real victors, as the "political and social complexion of the new cabinet is strongly of their way of thinking." The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) warns the King that he has been playing a dangerous part and should be thankful that he has been treated so mercifully. This journal also points out the fact that Colonel Madsen, the new Minister of War, is the Danish representative of the Krupp gun concern and hopes that Prussian influences are not about to secure a foothold in Denmark. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* reviews the history of Danish-German relations since the war of 1864, and hopes that the new régime will be more friendly to Germany than were its predecessors.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN'S "CONTINENTAL POLICY."

RUSSIA'S policy in the Far East is the main topic of discussion in the press of Japan, if we can believe the reports of the journals published in English under British auspices in the Mikado's empire. An article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Figaro* (Paris) to the effect that France would support all of Russia's ambitions in the Chinese empire and would oppose any attempt on the part of Japan to acquire territory on the mainland of Asia, is regarded by the Kobe *Herald* as the forerunner of the announcement that France means to support her ally to the entire extent of her Asiatic policy. Japan must act at once, says *The Herald*, if she wishes to live another generation. Mr. Sydney Brooks, the well-known English writer on politics and economics, believes that Japan must fight Russia in the near future. In the course of an article on the general situation in the Far East (in *The Daily Telegraph*, London) Mr. Brooks says:

"Every one remembers how Russia robbed Japan of the spoils of her victory over China and turned her out of Port Arthur on the ground that her presence there 'disturbed the balance of power.' The Japanese were ready to go any lengths in their fury. Officers killed themselves when the news was known. The Government held the people in check by vigorously repressing public agitation and promising them their revenge later on. For that revenge the Japanese have been preparing themselves with Boer-like quietude and enthusiasm. Their naval policy is to watch Russia and to go one better. So far they have been able to stand the expense, and their fleet, on paper at any rate, is more than a match for the Russian. By land their superiority is even more marked. Japan could pour into the mainland at very short order 190,000 men with over 400 guns, and yet have 130,000 reserves behind to garrison the forts or guard communications. Their training, discipline, effectiveness, and extreme mobility the world got an inkling of on the road to Peking, while Russia, from the military point of view, has done little but show

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the inefficiency of her departmental services and their inability to solve the enormous difficulties of transportation in the event of a war with Japan. . . . To Russia the absorption of Korea is simply the next and most obvious step in her imperial march, the necessary connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. To Japan it is the forerunner of her own extinction."

The Bangkok *Times* declares that the cleverest diplomatic move in the entire Chinese muddle was the "calm intimation" from Tokyo that, if China signed the Manchurian treaty with Russia, Japan would require an equivalent. *The Times* believes that Russia is really afraid to become involved with Japan. It quotes, in this connection, the remark of Admiral Alexieff, the Russian naval commander in the East: "France is our bank; America is governed by women; Germany is too slow; and England is finished." And what about Japan, asked the listener. "I wish you would not speak of Japan."

The new journal, *Japan and America*, published in both English and Japanese in this city, publishes a long analysis of Japan's position in the Far East, in which it says:

"The position now occupied by Japan is not the result of happy fortune, nor was it attained without great labors and infinite patience. The little empire has had to fight hard and suffer much for everything that helps to make it the most advanced and enlightened country of the East and one of the greatest nations of the world. It passed through civil strifes far more terrible than those that deluged England and France with blood. It welded together with blood and iron the fragments of provinces and principalities that had striven for the headship and mastery, and shaped itself, alone among nations, without foreign aid, into an harmonious country, in which all local jealousies were merged into a passionate patriotism. Enemies from without sought its conquest, but the fleets and hopes of Mongol and Tatar were wrecked upon its free shores. To-day it stands as the only great country in history that has not been conquered or defeated."

The success of Japan in the recent war with China, says the writer, was in the highest interests of civilization, and now her necessity and privilege point to a position on the Asiatic continent. The Czar does not need Korea, but Japan must have it. In reply to recent articles in several Russian papers (the *Novosti* and *Novoye Vremya*, of St. Petersburg) advocating an alliance between Russia and Japan, this journal says:

"The Japanese are learning Russian. They will need Russian very much for trading purposes in the near future. In fact they are making use of it now in the ports of Eastern Asia. But they want Russian at this time for a far different purpose. It is wise to know the language of your enemy, no less than the language of your friend. Unfortunately, there is not much prospect of close friendship between Japan and Russia for years to come—not, at least, until Japan has fulfilled her own destiny, and expanded her empire upon the opposite coast of Asia."

The Chronicle (Kobe) censures the Japanese Government for not taking proper advantage of the empire's position in the world of trade. The completion of the trans-Siberian railroad, says this journal, together with the development of the railroad system of America, and the linking of the railways with steamship traffic on the Pacific which is now in progress, will bring the Far West and the Far East into a connection the results of which are only beginning to be realized.

"Here Japan will have her opportunity. Japan lies on the high road between the Far West and the Far East, and might well form a distributing or storage center if the financial department is quick to seize the possibilities of the situation. Unfortunately there seems no evidence of this at present, for the customs procedure with regard to drawbacks offers no encouragement to the landing of dutiable goods in Japan for market purposes, and it does not seem to be recognized that Japan might be a center of reexport to Siberia, or China, or anywhere else as the opportunity served. . . . There can be little doubt that if Japan, when she recovered her tariff autonomy, had proceeded to abandon many of the existing duties and to reduce others, instead of increasing the tariff all round, the result would have been very greatly to her advantage. The country in such case would more and more have tended to become a great emporium for trade—a center of distribution for both South and North China that would have given an immense impetus to her manufacturing industry as well as her general commerce."

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to England, makes the following statement of his country's policy toward China:

"Japan feels that she knows China's needs well as she certainly knows her own. She believes that Chinese unity should be preserved, and that the Manchu system of government, if continued, should be improved by such radical, but discreet, reformation as would, unlike those many hurried attempts which have in past time done more harm than good, bring China into touch with modern life and with the world."

Commenting on this statement, the Kobe *Herald* says:

"Japan alone, with China, has a present and a pressing interest in the achievement of some workable basis of settlement, pacification, and reorganization. The failure of the Japanese Government to follow this up as their primary aim, and to make it known among the Powers as their first desire, is not reassuring to the country at large, laboring, as it is, in a sea of financial difficulties scarcely less easy than the sea of political difficulties upon which China is tossing. The apparent indifference of the Japanese Government to the prolongation of an impossible state of affairs in China goes some way to support the charge that is sometimes urged against it—the charge that it is influenced by the military order to an extent that is not creditable and certainly far from desirable, in a country whose first interests and first cares must be industrial and commercial, if they are anything at all. Japan has had enough bugle music to last her for some time to come. What she wants to hear now is the music of factory looms and machinery pulleys. The only war noises that should interrupt these are such as may attend the fair defense of her incontestable rights in Korea. These, when it is necessary to make them, all impartial critics will be willing to bless and to rejoice in. But further dilatory and vainglorious display in China can only be reckoned akin to the criminal and contemptible display of the gilded bankrupt."

ARE THERE STILL SPANISH PRISONERS IN THE PHILIPPINES?

SOME concern is felt in Spain at the unknown fate of many thousand former Spanish officers, soldiers, and marines, who, it is alleged, are either prisoners of the Filipino insurgents, or scattered throughout the Philippine Islands. The *Época* (Madrid), while not placing too much credence in this report, considers that the subject deserves attention, and quotes a contemporary as follows:

"More than seven thousand families in Spain are ignorant of the fate of their relatives, children, and wives, who three years ago were held captives by the Tagalos in the Philippines. Many must have died, but some are still living, or, at least, it is stated that they were living a year ago, if we may believe the latest and most recent advices received by the families interested. The ladies of the Central Junta, or committee, lately requested of the Prime Minister, Señor Sagasta, an audience, but he declined receiving them on the pretext that his many official duties prevented: they obtained a similar answer from the president of the Congress [House of Representatives]. Later, they again appealed to Señor Sagasta, beseeching him to attend to their urgent supplications, but he has not yet deigned to acknowledge their petition. Of the 11,000 Spanish captives of the Tagalos, only 4,000 soldiers, women and children, have returned to Spain, namely, those liberated by the Yankees, and the remaining seven thousand are still in the Philippines, while their families are frantic, and powerless to know the fate of those unfortunates. If the Ministry of War in Madrid will pay no attention to the matter, the unhappy families are meditating, through a previous arrangement with the Filipinos, to send over two commissioners, chosen from the relatives of the captives, who shall endeavor to assemble the living, and gather all possible data concerning the dead, taking pains especially to go over the

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ground in the island of Luzon. In order to carry out this project better, they intend addressing a memorial to the American Senate, through the wife of Admiral Dewey, the petition to be signed by all the mothers, daughters, wives, and sisters interested in this matter. In this memorial, they will petition the Senate of the United States to sanction and assist, in the name of humanity, the efforts of the two commissioners in the insurgent camps."

"We are inclined to think," says the *Época*, by way of comment, "that there is some exaggeration in these statistics, that the number of prisoners set free is greater, and that extremely

UNCLE SAM: "These . . . . Philippine beggars. I thought I had them well under foot."

JOHN BULL: "Ha! ha! That's just what I thought when I first sent my boys to South Africa. Now look at me."

—*Amsterdammer.*

few now remain in the power of the insurgents, the latter having pretty nearly all surrendered to the Americans. It is not possible that there are seven thousand prisoners, but, nevertheless, it behooves the Spanish Government, through its consul in Manila, to do whatever is possible to throw light on the question of the prisoners, by taking a census of those who fell in the power of the insurgents, as well as of those who were freed, and also ascertaining who have died and who remain in the power of the Tagalos."

CANADA'S PROGRESS AND HER FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE press of the Dominion is devoting a good deal of attention to the discussion of Canada's industrial and commercial possibilities and how these are affected by her foreign relations. A recently issued volume entitled "The Progress of Canada in the Nineteenth Century," by J. C. Hopkins, of Brantford, Ontario, closes with the following:

"In 1800 Canada appeared as a tiny population of pioneers scattered along the northern frontiers of a hostile nation; environed by the shadow of gloomy forests and the sound of savage life; with the loneliness of a vast wilderness away to the farthest north and west. The past was painful, the present was only relieved by a patriotic fire in the hearts of the Loyalists and by the cheerful hopefulness characteristic of their race in the breasts of the French, while the future was veiled behind dense clouds of evident personal privation and the utter absence of common popular action. In 1900 it stands as a united people of between five and six millions, with a foundation, well and truly laid, of great transportation enterprises, of a common fiscal policy and a common Canadian sentiment. It boasts of greatly expanded trade and commerce, a growing industrial production, increasing national and provincial revenues, a wider and a better knowledge of its own vast resources, a steady promotion of settlement, and the continuous opening-up of new regions in its seemingly boundless territories. Above all, it has reached out beyond the shores of the Dominion into a practical partnership with other countries of the British empire, and is sharing in a greatness and power which the wildest dream of the United Empire Loyalist in his log hut in the forest of a century since could never have pictured. To meet this apparent destiny, however, qualities must be cultivated such as those possessed by the settlers in pioneer days, and the narrowness of a superficial and vainglorious democracy as carefully avoided as the subservient faults of selfish despotism. If the people of Canada cultivate a strength of mind which eliminates boasting, a loyalty which avoids spreadeagleism, an educational system which reaches the heart as well as the intellect, and trains the manners as well as the morals, a religious feeling which avoids bigotry and detests intolerance, a national sentiment which is not racial or provincial, but Canadian, an imperial patriotism which widens the public horizon and strengthens the character of the people while it elevates the politics of the country, that future seems to the finite vision to be reasonably assured."

In commenting on this work, most of the Canadian journals point out that the Dominion is not quite yet awake to its great future. American enterprise and capital, these journals complain, are having an undue share of the good things which nature has bestowed upon Canada. In the matter of railroads, says *The Telegram* (Toronto), the Dominion seems to be playing a losing game. Our great lines seem to be surely on the way to absorption by the American syndicates. *Events* (Ottawa) refers in the same vein to the working of Canadian copper mines by American enterprise. Let our own people, it says, get every cent that is to be made out of the natural resources of Canada, and the "reproach will no longer be ours that we are greater in undeveloped resources than in available wealth. So long as we allow strangers to carry away our wealth we will remain poor." *The World* (Toronto) refers approvingly to a recent article in *The Engineering Magazine*, of New York, in which the statement was made that the United States and Canada are twenty years in advance of other nations in the art of bridge design and construction. *The World* says further:

"The steel of which a bridge is made represents about half of its cost. Steel is now made in the United States at much less cost than in any other country. In Britain, labor is so much hampered by trade-unionism that it is admitted by one of the leaders that the cost of labor in making steel in the United States is not one-half of what it is in Britain. The same conditions apply to Canada as well. If Canada is not yet in a position to compete with the United States in foreign markets, it should at least be quite competent to take care of all the bridge work within the limits of the Dominion. Not a dollar's worth of bridge material should be allowed to enter the country."

This journal also calls for increased enterprise in the iron trade, and *The Herald* (Montreal) comments jubilantly on the first shipment of Canadian pig-iron to Great Britain as a "great occasion for patriotic rejoicing." *The Monetary Times* (Toronto) strongly advocates government assistance to establish shipbuilding on the Canadian Pacific coast, but *The Witness* (Montreal) sees in the protective policy of the United States the cause of the "disappearance from the ocean of the American merchant marine," and says:

"The United States has money to throw away by millions, as it proves by the fraudulent pension system which it maintains. Canada would do better to husband her equally rich natural resources, develop them more economically, and spend them to better advantage. If she can build steel ships at a profit, which, assuming adequate capital, we see no reason why she should not, let her do so; but let us be done with robbing poor Peter to pay rich Paul."

Canadian papers are still touchy on the subject of annexation

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to the United States. If the Monroe Doctrine means that the United States will defend the South American countries from European aggression, says *The Globe* (Toronto), that is a sound and intelligent policy. On the other hand, the contingency of an attack by any European Power on Canada is not one that causes any deep anxiety:

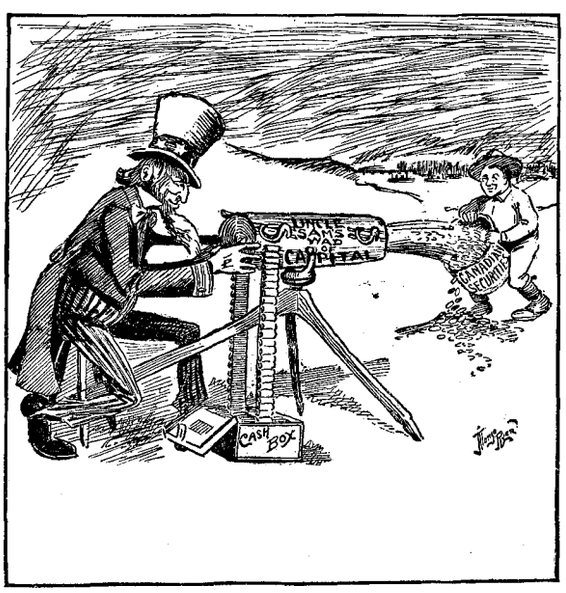
"To speak with perfect frankness, the only disturbing element on this continent is doubt as to the position and intentions of the United States. If there were perfect assurance on that point, great progress might be made in the beating of swords into plowshares. At least the only danger would be a possible invasion of some South American country by a European Power, and it would greatly simplify American policy if all its plans for defense were concentrated upon that point."

No inducement will secure Canada for the American Union, declares the *Patrie* (Montreal), the chief organ of French thought in the Dominion. "We are neither to be sold or rented." The Montreal correspondent of the Hamburg *Correspondent*, however, believes that Great Britain's hold on the Dominion is very slight. A large proportion of Canadians, this writer declares, would be quite willing to come over to the United States. He says:

"On the day when hostilities break out between England and the United States Canada will be lost to the empire forever, and it is quite certain that a very large proportion of the Canadians would welcome the change. There certainly has been much talk of colonial enthusiasm for the empire since the South African war began. A portion of the Canadian press has made this its specialty and English journals have quoted the loyal utterances with much gusto. But it is all humbug, and the majority of Canadians will have none of it. Economic advantages is what they desire, and many are convinced that they would be much better off as a part of the United States."

The Saturday Review (London), however, pooh-poohs the idea of any considerable annexation sentiment in Canada. It says:

"It would be an insult to Canadian intelligence and to the memory of the Empire Loyalists to imagine that the republic will either coerce or cajole the Canadians to surrender their birthright. Canada would lose much and gain little by absorption in the United States. That is better understood in Ottawa



THE NEW AMERICAN INVASION.

JOHNNY CANUCK: "Fire away, Uncle Sam! I can stand any amount of this kind of thing! It's capital!"

—*Daily Witness* (Montreal).

than in London. The bitterness of some Americans when they discuss the Canadian question is easy to understand. What they could not do by force of arms ninety years ago they have failed to accomplish by fiscal expedients in later times, and all they have achieved has been their own discomfiture."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHOULD THE JAPANESE BE EXCLUDED?

IN view of the early expiration (May 5, 1902) of the Chinese exclusion law, a writer in the *Nouvelle Revue* (Paris) declares that Americans should be especially careful how they include Japanese in any exclusion law of the future. Referring to the large increase in Japanese immigration and the sentiment in California for the barring out of all Asiatic peoples, this writer (M. Marcel Dumorel) says:

"It should not be forgotten—and Japan does not forget—that the Mikado's empire owes to America its emergence from the lethargy in which ignorance of the outside world held it for centuries. The first treaty opening its ports to foreigners was made with the United States. Since that date extraordinary efforts have been made to reach the level of the civilized nations. While this hurried national education was progressing, the great American empire was regarded by little Japan as an elder brother. America furnished nearly all the school-teachers of Japan, and many young Japanese every year perfected their education at American colleges, where they were received with a welcome which drew still closer the bonds which united the two nations."

The people of Japan, continues this writer, have learned with surprise and pain of the sentiment in favor of excluding them from the United States simply on account of their color. If the proposed law were confined to the exclusion of Japanese laborers, doubtless the Government of that nation would acquiesce in its reasonableness, as the men at the head of affairs are "too well versed in political and social economy not to understand the objections raised to the competition of white labor with that of differently conditioned races."

"But a law which should commit the wrong of excluding Japanese of every condition from American soil on the simple ground that they are Japanese, would wound them hardly less sensibly than a declaration of war. The Japanese have never been other than Japanese and of the yellow race. Their ethnical relations are the same as twenty years ago. No plausible reason makes it clear to them why Americans should deny its friends of yesterday on the simple ground that they have not ceased to be of the yellow race. It would be an error of diplomacy to wound their national pride by a proscription of their race."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

What Became of the Inhabitants of Pompeii?—Max Nordau raises an interesting question concerning Pompeii. He writes as follows to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"One thing has always been a puzzle to me. Here was a flourishing city of about 30,000 inhabitants, most of whom evidently were well-to-do. A few hundreds, at most, lost their lives in the destruction of the city; the rest escaped. The eruption of Vesuvius continued only a few days, after which the district returned to its usual placid condition. In many places the deposit of ashes and lava was only a yard thick, and it was not more than three yards thick at any point yet excavated.

"How did it happen that these 30,000 homeless persons showed no desire to return to their beautiful houses, so well built that they are standing to this day, and which could have been restored, at the time, with very little labor? Why did they not make the slightest attempt to regain their valuable property in land and buildings, furniture, bronze, marble, gold, silver, and jewels? Did the men of that time have so little love of home that they could leave it without a backward glance at the first unpleasantness? Were the Pompeiians so rich that the loss of their perfectly appointed homes appeared trivial to them, so that they preferred settling elsewhere to restoring their city? Or did superstition prevent the attempt?

"This indifferent renunciation of their patrimony by a whole cityful is to me an insoluble enigma which forces itself the more strongly upon my attention now as I walk along the finely paved streets between houses which need only new roofs to make them again habitable."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Atom and Energies."—D. A. Murray, A.M. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.25.)

"Deborah."—James M. Ludlow. (Fleming H. Revell Company, $1.50.)

"Christology."—Oliver C. Sabine. (News-Letter Press, $2.00.)

"A Drone and a Dreamer."—Nelson Lloyd. (J. F. Taylor & Co., $1.50.)

"Daniel, Darius the Median, and Cyrus the Great."—Rev. Joseph Horner. (Eaton & Mains, $1.20.)

"Told by Two."—Marie St. Felix. (M. A. Donohue & Co.)

"Tennessee Sketches."—Louisa P. Looney. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.00.)

"Juell Demming."—Albert L. Lawrence. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.25.)

"Justice to the Woman."—Bernie Babcock. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.25.)

"A Texan in Search of a Fight."—John C. West. (J. S. Hill & Co, $0.50.)

"I Suggest Suggestion and Osteopathy."—W. J. Gordon, M D., D.O. (The Progressive Osteopathic and Suggestive Therapeutic Publishing Co.)

"When a Witch is Young."—4-19-64. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1.50.)

"£19,000."—Burford Delannoy. (R. F. Fenno & Co, $1.25.)

"A Crystal Sceptre."—Philip Verrill Mighels. (R. F. Fenno & Co., $1 50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Our President.

By ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Hush! Hush! he sleeps. Let bitterness have end.
With voiceless grief that speaks in clasping hand
And heart-born look, that true hearts understand,
In silence mourn our Hero and our Friend.

Our Well-belov'd, who loved the most of all—
Our Man of cleanly life and gentle deed,
Whose every day was full of kindly heed
For those he dealt with, were they great or small—

Who learned from all, who held our weal in thought
And grew in strength and wisdom as he wrought—
Whose heart had naught of malice nor of pride—
Who lived as Lincoln lived—hath died as Lincoln died.

Cease! Cease awhile, ye myriad leaping fires
And busy wheels in every clanging mill
That lifts in sad appeal its grimy spires!
A heart that gloried in you now is still.

And, star-bright flag that thrills above the waves
And glads our arching sky from shore to shore,
Droop! Sadly droop along the shadowed staves
For One who gave you glory is no more.

The great guns boom in tones of sullen grief,
The murmuring streets are hung in heavy pall.
A silent Nation mourns a noble Chief;
His People mourn for him who loved them all.

—*New York Times.*

"Death Has Crowned Him as a Martyr."

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

In the midst of sunny waters, lo! the mighty Ship of State
Staggers, bruised and torn and wounded by a derelict of fate,
One that drifted from its moorings, in the anchorage of hate.

Cash for your Real Estate

No Matter Where It Is

W. M. OSTRANDER

SEND description and cash price of your property, and I will outline, free of charge, a complete, practical plan for quickly finding a cash buyer. I will also send, free, my handsome illustrated booklet which explains my methods in detail, and a sample copy of OSTRANDER'S MONTHLY, a unique journal of rare interest to those who desire to sell or buy real estate. Be sure to send description and price, as the booklet goes only with the plan, AND THE PLAN MUST NECESSARILY BE BASED UPON THE CHARACTER, VALUE, AND LOCATION OF THE PROPERTY.

It does not matter whether your property is worth $500 or $500,000, or in what state or territory it is located, or whether it is a farm, residence, business, timber, mineral or other property; I can outline a plan to convert it into cash.

If you want to buy any kind of a property in any part of the country write to me about it. I either have or can secure your ideal. I am a specialist in long-range sales. I can bring cash buyers and sellers together, no matter how far apart they may be. I am a specialist in real estate advertising. I know just where, when and how to advertise any kind of a property. I am spending more money for general advertising than any other real estate man in the country. I am in touch with more prospective buyers than any other man. I can surely be of great service to you if you want to buy or sell. You certainly want the advice of one who has had years of practical experience in doing just what you want to do. And the advice costs nothing. Write to-day. Give full particulars and save time.

A DESIRABLE SUMMER HOTEL IN MAINE.

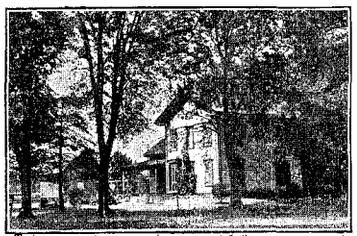
The location of this hotel leaves nothing to be desired. The scenery is picturesque, combining the attractions of mountain, lake and forest. On a clear day, Portland harbor can be seen, while to the North are the White Mountains, with Mt. Washington towering over all. There are several lakes nearby, which furnish good boating and fishing. The hotel has ten acres of ground surrounding it, and has twenty-five rooms, with a capacity of about 40 guests. The halls and dining-room have hard-wood floors. There is an abundance of porch-room.

The hotel does a business of about $400 a week during the busy season, and has always been run at a good profit. The present owner desires to retire from business, and the house is offered for sale (furnished), at $7,000—$2,000 cash, balance easy terms. I have other hotels to offer. Send for list and particulars.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL LAND.

I hav several excellent coal properties. One of them is in Lincoln County, West Virginia, and consists of a tract of 440 acres. There is one ten-foot vein and several smaller veins. Railroad runs through the property. Price, $14,100. Write for particulars.

A VALUABLE FARM AND COAL PROPERTY IN MARION COUNTY, ILL.



This property comprises about 140 acres, all under cultivation, including a fine orchard of about 12 acres. The house is 26 x 32, two stories, with a 1½ story wing 20 x 30, and has 14 rooms and a good cellar. The barn, which was rebuilt last spring, has room for 7 head of horses and 8 cows, with a loft capacity of 15 tons loose hay. Besides the barn there are a hog shed, 8 x 20; buggy shed, 20 x 30; granary and wagon shed, 28 x 20; poultry house, 12 x 18, and coal house, 14 x 18; 850 rods of board and wire fence and 3 wells.

There is a solid six-foot vein of coal underlying this entire property, which could be developed at a handsome profit.

The railroad station, post-office, church and school are all within 1-3 of a mile from this property.

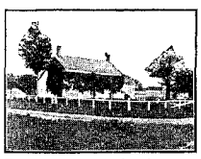
Owner desires to sell on account of poor health, and will let it go at the very low price of $8,000.

I have a number of other desirable properties in Illinois. Tell me what kind and locality you would like.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOME IN EASTON, PA.

Only ten minutes by trolley from the railroad station, located in the best section of College Hill. Lot 55 x 143 feet. Ten rooms, spacious porch, furnace heat, fine shade, and rustic summer-house on lawn. Two open fireplaces, all modern conveniences. The view of the river and hill from this house is particularly fine. Price $6,300; $3,000 cash, balance first mortgage. Write for fuller description.

A FLOURISHING POULTRY FARM IN CAIRO, N. Y.



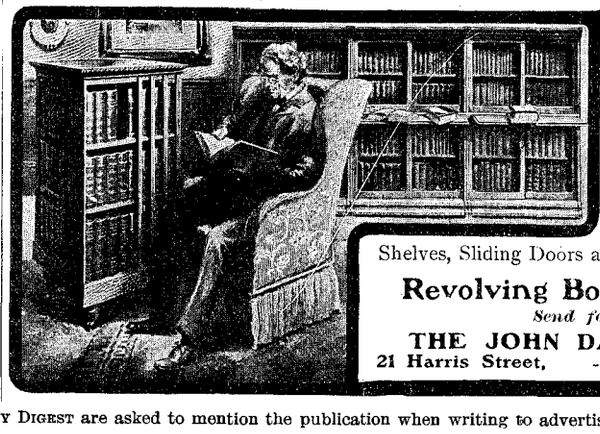
Two acres of land, nearly square, with a comfortable 8-room residence, one poultry house 100 x 16, another 144 x 10, one incubator house and feed room 12 x 16. This farm is located in the heart of the summer resort section of the Catskills, ten miles from the Hudson River, and one mile from the railroad station. The stock comprises 250 breeding birds (thoroughbred White Wyandottes) and the average yield of eggs is 150 per hen per year. The stock is in the very best of condition. The eggs sell regularly at $1.25 per setting, netting a handsome profit on the year's business. The owner, a practising physician, lost his health some years ago and was obliged to give up his practice. Having regained his health, he desires to resume active duty, and to this end he will dispose of the property at the very low price of $1,650. Anyone desiring a comfortable home and a lucrative and pleasant business will do well to look into this property.

AN ENGLISH WALNUT RANCH.

In Los Angeles County, California, I have a 17-acre tract of rich land on which there are 400 English walnut trees, 200 prune trees, and a large number of other trees bearing a great variety of choice fruits. Inexpensive but good buildings. One-half mile from railroad station and post-office. Price, $4,500—easy terms.

W. M. OSTRANDER 1419 North American Bldg., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

See illustrations and descriptions of numerous other properties in my large advertisements in the September numbers of Munsey's, McClure's, Frank Leslie's, Everybody's, World's Work, Harper's, Cosmopolitan, Success, Pearson's, Current Literature, Outlook, Review of Reviews, Saturday Evening Post, Collier's Weekly, and other high-class publications.



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are the only ones built on the unit system, having Adjustable Shelves, Sliding Doors and Consultation Leaf.

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21 Harris Street, - - CANTON, OHIO.

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On the deck our noble Pilot, in the glory of his prime,
Lies in wo-impelling silence, dead before his hour or time,
Victim of a mind self-centred, a godless fool of crime.

One of earth's dissension-breeders, one of Hate's unreasoning tools,
In the annals of the ages, when the world's hot anger cools,
He who sought for Crime's distinction shall be known as Chief of Fools.

In the annals of the ages, he who had no thought of fame
(Keeping on the path of duty, caring not for praise or blame),
Close beside the deathless Lincoln, writ in light, will shine his name.

Youth proclaimed him as a hero; Time, a statesman; Love, a man.
Death has crowned him as a martyr, so from goal to goal he ran,
Knowing all the sum of glory that a human life may span.

He has raised the lover's standard, by his loyalty and faith.
He has shown how virile manhood may keep free from scandal's breath.
He has gazed, with trust unshaken, in the awful eyes of death.

In the mighty march of progress he has sought to do his best.
Let his enemies be silent, as we lay him down to rest,
And may God assuage the anguish of one suffering woman's breast.

—*New York Journal.*

Unguarded Gates.

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

[This poem, published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1892, has been quoted by the press as being apropos of the national sorrow.]

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
Named of the four winds—North, South, East and West;
Portals that lead to an enchanted land
Of cities, forests, fields of living gold,
Vast prairies, lordly summits touched with snow,
Majestic rivers sweeping proudly past
The Arab's date palm and the Norseman's pine—
A realm wherein are fruits of every zone,
Airs of all climes, for lo! throughout the year
The red rose blossoms somewhere—a rich land,
A later Eden planted in the wilds,
With not an inch of earth within its bound
But if a slave's foot press it sets him free!
Here it is written, Toil shall have its wage,
And Honor honor, and the humblest man
Stands level with the highest in the law.
Of such a land have men in dungeons dreamed,
And with the vision brightening in their eyes
Gone smiling to the fagot and the sword.

Wide open and unguarded stand our gates,
And through them press a wild, a motley throng—
Men from the Volga and the Tartar steppes,
Featureless figures of the Hoang-Ho,
Malayan, Scythian, Teuton, Kelt and Slav,
Flying the Old World's poverty and scorn;
These bringing with them unknown gods and rites,
Those tiger passions, here to stretch their claws.
In street and alley what strange tongues are these,
Accents of menace alien to our air,
Voices that once the Tower of Babel knew!
O Liberty, White Goddess! is it well
To leave the gate unguarded? On thy breast

For Impaired Vitality

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, when exhausted, depressed or weary from overwork, worry or insomnia, nourishes, strengthens and imparts new life and vigor.

Doing More Than is Expected

of you, and doing it better, is one of the secrets of success. When speaking of The Prudential's protection of its policy-holders' interests, this statement applies with particular force. The best in Life Insurance at moderate cost.

The Prudential

Insurance Company of America

JOHN F. DRYDEN, PRESIDENT. HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Fill out this slip and send to us.

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive, free, particulars and rates of Policies.

For $..... Age.....

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation.....

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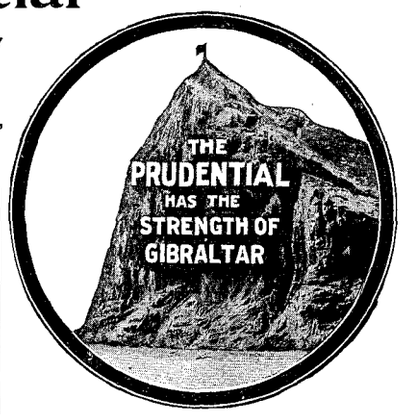
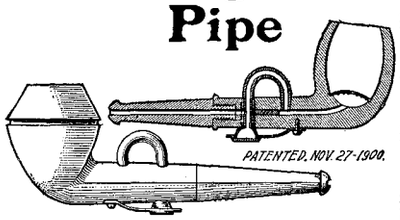


Smoking a Pipe



should be a question of health, as well as of enjoyment. The Pipe that Has Made Pipe Smoking Healthful is the

SIPHON PIPE

The danger from nicotine poisoning is thoroughly eliminated. Bowl and tobacco are always dry, affording a cool, clean, wholesome smoke. No bitter, stinging taste. No "old pipe" odor. Cleaned easily. Can be cleaned while smoking. Blowing through the stem does it.

Made of French Brier, with Aluminum Siphon and American Amber, Horn or Rubber Stem. A handsome pipe in every way.

$1.00 by mail. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory.

If in doubt, write for booklet.

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The latest product of the optician's skill. No shutter too fast for it. No day too dark. No detail too fine. No subject too difficult.

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are the originators and makers. It can be had on any make of camera. It will fit any camera now provided with a lens and will increase the pleasure and quality of your photography immensely.

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Rubber Heels Sold by Mail

WALK ON AIR AND SAVE YOUR NERVES by wearing

The "Venus" Rubber Heel

on your walking shoes.

Physicians recommend them for the benefit they are to health, by diminishing the jar of walking, making it easier and thereby preventing the wear on the nerves. For men and women.

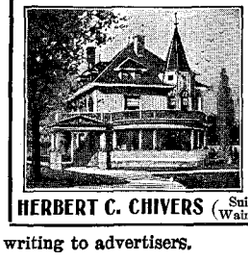
Absolutely the best rubber is used in the Venus heel. It has small nail holes and pneumatic effects and will not slip nor take dirt. This heel enables your cobbler to make the joint with shoe perfect and almost invisible.

Sold by Mail. 35 cents the pair; 3 pair $1.

Send the size a tracing of the shoe-heel) and the price, and we will forward, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The William H. Wiley & Son Co., Hartford, Conn.

ARTISTIC HOMES A (NEW) 608 PAGE BOOK



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WHEN ORDERING It is best to send a rough sketch of the kind of building wanted with probable cost, etc.

HERBERT C. CHIVERS (Suite 316 Wainwright) **St. Louis, Mo.**

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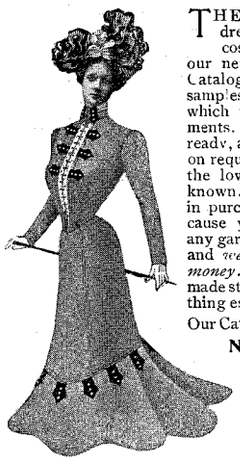
New Suits and Cloaks for Fall



THE lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost should write for our new Fall and Winter Catalogue, together with samples of materials from which we make our garments. They are now ready, and will be sent *free* on request. Our prices are the lowest you have ever known. You take no risk in purchasing from us, because you may send back any garment you do not like and *we will refund your money*. We keep no ready-made stock, but make everything especially to order.

Our Catalogue illustrates:

New Cloth Gowns, $8 up.

Jaunty Cloth Costumes, $15 up. Lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk.

Suits of Wide Welt Corduroy, $20 up.

The latest material—with the soft lustre of silk velvet, and of splendid wearing qualities.

Separate Skirts, $4 up.
Rainy-Day and Golf Suits and Skirts, Suits $8 up. Skirts, $5 up.
Long Outer Jackets, $10 up. Jaunty Short Jackets, $7 up.

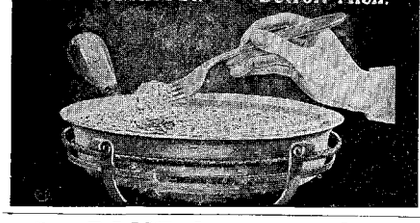
We Pay Express Charges Everywhere.

The Catalogue and samples will be sent *free* by return mail. Be sure to mention whether you wish samples for suits or cloaks, so that we will be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

We want to send you our booklet "Sixty Ways to Cook Macaroni" Mrs. Rorer wrote it. Your name and your grocer's will get it for you.

THE MARVELLI COMPANY
109 W. Larned St. Detroit Mich.



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5 Furnace St., Rochester, N.Y.

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Price, 25 cents

has all the brilliancy and lustre of a genuine diamond. Difference could only be distinguished by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

JEWEL SPECIALTY CO.,
150 Nassau St., Dept. 7, N. Y.

Fold Sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate,
Lift the down-trodden, but with the hand of steel
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome,
And where the temples of the Cæsars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.

England's Tribute.

AMERICA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

Once at the black gate of our wo you stood,
And watched with us the watching that devours.
Bone of our bone, blood of our very blood,
Your grief is ours.

—London *Outlook*.

At the Zoo.

By I. ZANGWILL.

The sky is gray with rain that will not fall,
The clayey paths are oozing ghostly mist.
Reeking with sadness immemorial,
The gray earth saps the courage to exist.

Poor tropic creatures, penned in northern land,
I, too, desire the sun and am a slave.
My heart is with you, and I understand
The lion turning in his living grave.

—In September *Lippincott*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

September 10.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report shows important gains for British forces.

September 11.—Small British successes are reported in the Transvaal and Cape Colony.

September 12.—Lord Kitchener reports the surrender of one of President Kruger's sons to the British; in Lord Methuen's fight with General De la Rey in the Great Maries Valley, the British lost twenty-five killed.

September 14.—A British transport lands 969 Boer prisoners at Bermuda; on the voyage from the Cape twenty-three died.

SOUTH AMERICA.

September 9.—The report of an attack on Rio Hacha causes inhabitants of Panama to make a demonstration against the Venezuelan consul.

September 10.—The *Machias* returns to Colon, having found all things quiet at Boca del Toro. The United States consul announces his intention to permit no interruption in the traffic on the isthmus.

September 11.—Hostile expeditions of Venezuelans and Colombians are converging on Rio Hacha, in Colombia, where a battle is imminent; martial law prevails at Colon, where an attack on the town by rebels is expected.

September 14.—The Ecuadorian Government denies that they are engaged in hostilities with Colombia; it announces that it would be neutral in the event of war between neighboring republics.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 9.—Chili's Congress approves the nomination of two delegates to the Pan-American Congress.

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Learn at home to earn money at home, or in a good salaried position, making designs for carpets, wall paper, book covers, advertisements, menus, dress goods and decorating china and pottery. Write for free circular: "Ornamental Design" containing students' work.

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AN INSTRUMENT BY MEANS OF WHICH ANY ONE CAN PLAY THE PIANO

Playing Grand Piano with the aid of the Pianola

With the aid of the Pianola you can play upon your piano any selection ever composed for it.

No practice is required.

No technical execution is necessary. This part is performed by the Pianola. All your time can be given to "expression." This the instrument leaves entirely within your control, and you are therefore free to give full display to your own individuality of interpretation of the selection being played.

You are invited to hear the Pianola.
A call need not imply a purchase.

If *unable* to call, send for catalogue E, and we will advise you where the Pianola can be seen in your vicinity.

Price $250.

May be purchased by moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO.,
18 West 23d St., New York
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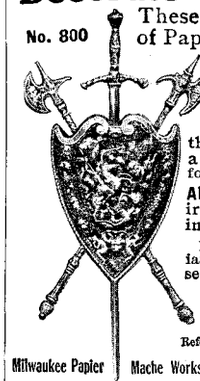
124 East 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Decorate your Home

No. 800



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ARMOR, antique or bright iron finish. Size, 44x24 in., wt. 3 lbs. Ex. paid.. **$4**

For other designs of Armor, Indian Heads, Busts, etc., at 50c to $10, see our ads. in other magazines.

If your dealer has none in stock send us his name and we will see that you are supplied. Write for "Artistic Decorations," a booklet sent free—shows many other pieces. Reference, First National Bank, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Papier Mache Works, 400 East Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis

I Print My Own Cards Circulars, Books, Newspaper.

Card Press $5
Larger, $18

Money saver, maker. Type setting easy, rules sent. Write for catalog, presses, type, paper, &c. to factory.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

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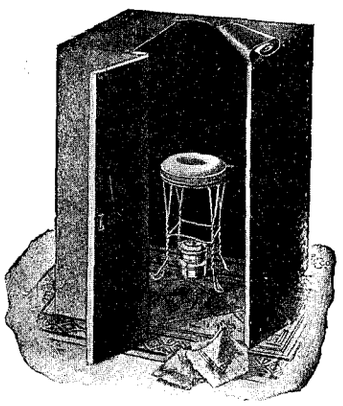

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THE RACINE CABINET is a strong double-walled room, rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. When ready for use, the walls are rigid, yet by merely tipping the cabinet you fold it in a second into a 6-inch space.

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New York Exhibit, 67-69 Park Place.

September 10.—The Sultan settles one of the French claims, and it is believed that diplomatic relations between Turkey and France will soon be resumed.

September 11.—The British Association of scientists commences its annual meeting in Glasgow.

September 12.—The European powers in a joint note to Morocco support the demand of Spain for the release of Christian captives.

September 15.—Owing to the death of President McKinley, extraordinary precautions are being taken by the French authorities to protect the Czar during his visit to France.

The royal yacht *Ophir*, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, arrive and anchor a little below Quebec.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

September 9.—The President's condition shows a steady improvement, and the doctors have hope of his recovery.

September 10.—President McKinley's doctors announce that he is practically out of danger, unless unfavorable complications set in; Vice-President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, and Judge Day start for their homes.

Emma Goldman and other Anarchists are arrested in Chicago.

September 12.—The President has a relapse and his condition causes the gravest apprehension.

September 13.—John Most, the New York Anarchist, is arrested.

September 14.—The President dies early in the morning at the Milburn House.

Theodore Roosevelt takes the oath of office as President before Judge John R. Hazel in Buffalo. Mr. Roosevelt announces his intention to continue President McKinley's policy unbroken, and expresses his wish that the present members of the Cabinet should remain in office.

Arrangements for the funeral of President McKinley are being made by the members of the Cabinet in Buffalo.

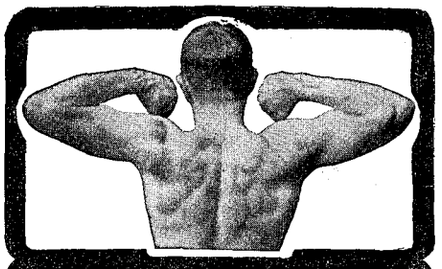
September 15.—The President's body lies in state in the City Hall, and is viewed by nearly 100,000 people.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 12.—The Schley court of inquiry holds its first session at Washington Navy-yard.

September 13.—The Peary Arctic steamer *Erik* arrives at North Sidney, Cape Breton, bringing news from Lieutenant Peary that he had rounded the Arctic archipelago and reached the most northern known land.

September 14.—President Shaffer signs an agreement at New York with the Steel Corporation, and the strike is declared ended.



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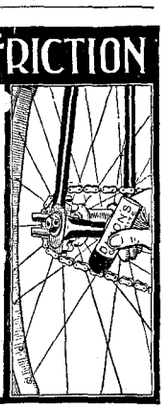

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If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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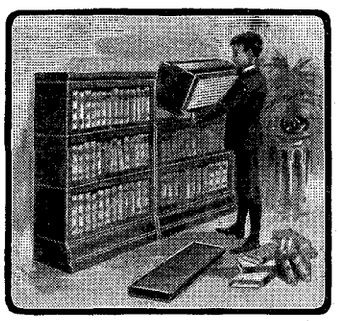

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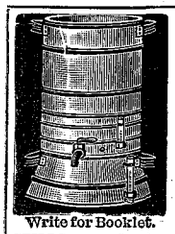

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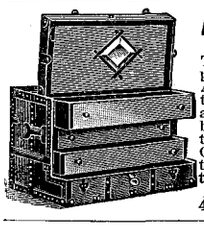

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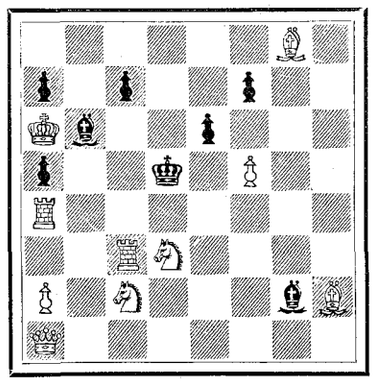
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 591.

By J. FRIDLIZIUS, SWEDEN.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces,

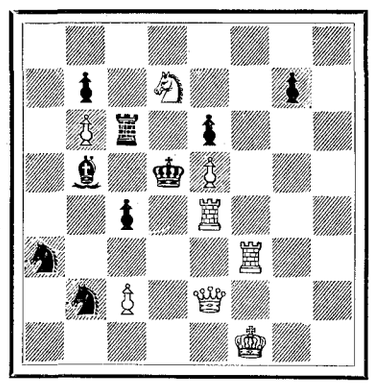
6 B 1; p 1 p 2 p 2; K b 2 p 3; p 2 k 1 P 2; R 7; 2 R S 4; P 1 S 3 b B; Q 7.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 592.

By J. MÖLLER, DENMARK.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 1 p 1 S 2 p 1; 1 P 1 r p 3; 1 b 1 k P 3; 2 p 1 R 3; s 4 R 2; 1 s P 1 Q 3; 5 K 2.

White mates in three moves.

The first Tournament of the United Chess-Associations of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark was recently finished in Gothenburg. In the first class the two distinguished problem-composers, Möller and Fridlizius, took respectively first and second prizes with a score of 8 and 7½.

Solution of Problems.

No. 585.

Key-move, R—R sq.

No. 586.

1. Q—K B 8 / K—K 6	2. R—K sq, ch / Any	3. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 6	2. R—Q B sq, ch / Any	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. Kt—B 3 ch / K—K 6 or 7	3. R—K sq, mate

CHEAPER THAN A CANDLE
AND
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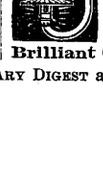

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	2. ..... K—B 7	3. Q—Q B 8, mate
	2. ..... K—B 6	3. R—Q B sq, mate
1. ..... P—Kt 5	2. Q—B 4, ch K—B 6	3. R—Q B sq, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. D., New Orleans; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; W. H. Sexton, Detroit, Mich.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. R., Corning, Ark.; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; Dr. E. E. Harvey, Norwich, Can.

585 (only): The Rev. S. M. Morton, Effingham, Ill; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; J. H. B., Chicago; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Ronda, N. C.; W. B. De J., Columbia, Mo.; H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.; L. H. R., Bennington, Vt.

Comments (585): "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A fine example of the cut-off theme"—G. D.; "Of unusual merit"—J. G. L.; "Great variety woven into strong texture"—A K.; "Appears to me to be the champion 2-er of the win-by-waiting class"—W. R. C.; "'*Nechin*,' good"—W. H. S.; "Remarkable for having every piece brought into use"—H. S.; "I think I counted as many as 49 variations"—S. M. M.; "Black's formidable forces are so arranged as to be of little use"—Dr. H. W. F.; "The fine disposition of Black's pieces prevents White forcing mate except by a waiting move'—J. H. B.; "Notable for number and variety of mates"—F. L. H.

(586): "A beautiful composition"—M. W. H; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Lacking both in ingenuity and variety"—G. D.; "Capital combination"—J. G. L.; "The key—the Q lying in wait—shows a beautiful ambush"—A K.; "Pretty, but simple; hardly up to prize-class"—W. R. C.; "'*Chunechin*, very good"—W. H. S.

In addition to those reported, Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo., got 583 and 584; Dr. L. E. Holmes, Bozeman, Mont., 584; Dr. E. E. H., 582; the Rev. A. De R. M., 583.

Mr. Otto Würzburg writes us that he is the author of the beautiful and difficult 3-er, No. 580. We gladly make this correction. The problem came to as we published it.

The Forsyth Notation.

Very many inquiries are received concerning the notation used in THE LITERARY DIGEST. We have given an explanation of this, but either this explanation was not satisfactory or our correspondents did not see it. However, we give it again, as clearly as we can, and as fully as our space permits: 1st, Capital letters are used for white pieces, small letters for black pieces; 2d, Squares not occupied are designated by numbers; 3d, The Knight is indicated by S; 4th, Begin on the upper left-hand square (White's Q R 8), and count across the board. Let us take Problem 587: there is a black Knight on the upper left-hand square, and the other squares on that row are vacant, hence, s 7. The next row shows a vacant square, "1," then the white King, "K," a vacant square, "1," black Pawn, "p," two vacant squares, "2," black Pawn, "p," and one square, "1," hence this row reads: 1 K 1 p 2 p 1. On the next row there is only one piece, a white Pawn, or "P," so we read 3 P 4. The next row shows 1, a black Pawn, 1, black King, black Pawn, 3, or 1 p 1 k p 3. On the next row there are three pieces: 1, white Pawn, Knight, 3, white Queen, 1, or 1 P S 3 Q 1. Only a black Pawn on the next row, hence, 2 p 5. The next row reads 2 S 1 P 3; and the last row, 5 s 2.

Here is a Cure.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 2, 1901.

Publisher of LITERARY DIGEST,
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The old style of catarrh salves and ointments are greasy, dirty and inconvenient at the best; the new preparation being in tablet form is always clean and convenient.

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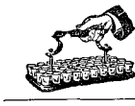

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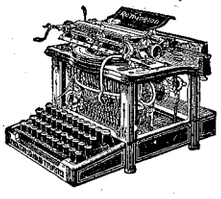

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